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The Classical Journal

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE MIDDLE WEST AND
SOUTH WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW
ENGLAND AND THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC STATES

Volume XXXII

DECEMBER, 1936

Number 3

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THE CLASSICAL JOURNAL

VOLUME XXXII

DECEMBER, 1936

NUMBER 3

OUR FINANCES

We present herewith the auditor's report for 1935-1936.

THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE MIDDLE
WEST AND SOUTH
CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1936

RECEIPTS

Members' Dues and Subscriptions.....	\$3,981.55
Annual Subscriptions to the CLASSICAL JOURNAL.....	2,139.78
Classical Associations—	
Atlantic States (Member-Subscriber Dues).....	\$ 467.00
New England States.....	583.50
Pacific States.....	171.35
	1,221.85
Advertising (\$19.30 from old accounts).....	519.30
Classical Philology (For University of Chicago Press).....	512.64
Interest.....	152.15
Sale of Journals from Stock.....	37.80
Fees on Checks.....	21.45
Student Subscriptions.....	16.25
CLASSICAL JOURNAL Index.....	4.00
Received for American Classical League.....	2.20
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....	\$8,608.97
Less: Check Collection Fees.....	87.46
NET RECEIPTS.....	\$8,521.51

DISBURSEMENTS

Printing of <i>CLASSICAL JOURNAL</i>	\$4,304.63
Expenses of the Secretary-Treasurer's	
Office	
Clerical.....	\$1,584.50
Postage.....	276.61
Office Supplies.....	55.50
Auditing.....	23.50
Insurance.....	18.06
Sundries.....	17.45
Telephone.....	17.09
Printing.....	14.90
Addressograph.....	12.27
	2,019.88
Classical Philology (University of Chicago).....	512.64
Expense of Editor's office.....	461.10
Vice-Presidents' Expenses.....	322.39
Annual Meeting Expense.....	236.80
Equipment.....	78.98
Atlantic States.....	57.57
Returned Checks.....	10.90
Report—Status of Latin Teachers.....	9.20
American Classical League.....	2.20
Purchase of Old Journals.....	1.65
	8,017.94
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSEMENTS.....	\$ 503.57
Cash in State Savings Bank September 1, 1935.....	698.45
 CASH IN STATE SAVINGS BANK AUGUST 31, 1936 (Schedule I).....	\$1,202.02

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

TABLE I.—THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE MIDDLE WEST AND SOUTH

Gain or loss*	Per- centage gain or loss*	March 16, 1936					March 15, 1936				
		Memb.	Paid Stu. Subs.	Ann'l Subs.	Free Copies to Srs.	Total	Memb.	Ann'l Subs.	Free Copies to Srs.	Total	
Alabama	-3	-20.0	12		5	17	15	7	7	29	
Arkansas	1	5.5	19		5	24	18	4		22	
Colorado	-7	-17.5	33		6	39	40	7		47	
Florida	10	40.0	35		8	43	25	6		31	
Georgia	-4	-16.6	20		17	42	24	17	6	47	
Illinois	23	7.9	314		67	407	291	56	44	391	

TABLE I.—Continued

Indiana	7	3.9	185	1	40	8	234	178	45	20	243
Iowa	2	2.7	75		17	3	95	73	21	3	3
Kansas	12	18.1	78		17		95	66	15	6	87
Kentucky	12	21.4	68	1	16	9	94	56	17	4	77
Louisiana	3	15.8	22		11		33	19	11	6	36
Michigan	46	31.3	193	4	37	5	239	147	26	17	190
Minnesota	7	13.5	59		19		78	52	16	4	72
Mississippi	1	2.1	48		9	3	60	47	13	6	66
Missouri	20	20.2	119		25		144	99	26		125
Nebraska	10	17.5	67		8	1	76	57	9	2	68
New Mexico	-2	-25.0	6		1		7	8	1		9
N. Carolina	1	3.0	34		11	8	53	33	16	3	52
N. Dakota	1	11.1	10		1		11	9			9
Ohio	10	3.4	305		51	7	363†	295	49	28	372
Oklahoma	5	20.0	30		15	1	46	25	11	6	42
S. Carolina	2	10.0	22		7	10	39	20	10	20	50
S. Dakota	-1	-5.5	17		10		27	18	7	2	27
Tennessee	-7	-11.6	53		12	6	71	60	18	6	84
Texas	5	7.4	72		34	2	108	67	32		99
Utah	-1	-16.6	5		1		6	6			6
Virginia	-9	-10.2	79		14	5	98	88	14	12	114
W. Virginia	17	94.4	35	7	10		52	18	7	3	28
Wisconsin	5	5.2	102			2	128	97	25	6	128
Wyoming	-2	-40.0	3		3		6	5	3		8
Canada	9	16.4	64		11		75	55	12		67
Foreign					23		23		30		30
Out of Territory	8	23.5	42				42	34			34
	181	8.9	2226	13	535	101	2875	2045	531	211	2787

* The first two columns refer to gain or loss in membership only.

† Including six seniors from the College of Wooster who paid the membership fee of \$2.00.

TABLE II.—THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW ENGLAND

	March 16, 1936			March 15, 1935		
	Memb. Subs.	Ann'l. Subs.	Total Subs.	Memb. Subs.	Ann'l Subs.	Total Subs.
Connecticut	85	8	93	96	10	106
Maine	17	6	23	22	9	31
Massachusetts	207	26	253	228	27	255
New Hampshire	24	7	31	26	8	34
Rhode Island	26	2	28	32	2	34
Vermont	13	2	15	14		14
Out of Territory	22		22	18		18
	394	51	445	436	56	492

TABLE III.—THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC STATES

	Membs. Subs.	Ann'l Subs.	Total Subs.	Membs. Subs.	Ann'l Subs.	Total Subs.
Arizona		2	2	2	2	4
California	85	23	108	110	24	134
Idaho	2	7	9	3	5	8
Montana	4	3	7	5	3	8
Nevada	1	1	2	1	1	2
Oregon	16	5	21	14	6	20
Washington	16	9	25	14	9	23
Out of Territory				1		1
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	124	50	174	150	50	200

TABLE IV.—THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE ATLANTIC STATES

	Membs. Subs.	Ann'l Subs.	Total Subs.	Membs. Subs.	Ann'l Subs.	Total Subs.
Delaware		1	1	2	2	4
Dist. of Columbia	11	8	19	13	11	24
Maryland	16	12	28	17	10	27
New Jersey	28	25	53	37	21	58
New York	138	76	214	142	81	223
Pennsylvania	84	79	163	104	71	175
Out of Territory	2		2	5		5
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	279	201	480	320	196	516

Summary of Subscribers to the CLASSICAL JOURNAL

	March 16, 1936	March 15, 1935
Members of the Middle West and South.....	2226	2045
Members of other Associations.....	797	906
Annual Subscriptions.....	837	828
Free Copies to Seniors.....	101	211
Paid Student Subscriptions.....	13	5
Exchange Copies.....	18	15
	—	—
	3992	4010

THE GLORY AND GRANDEUR THAT WERE, II*

By WILLIAM SENER RUSK
Wells College

During the past three years classical archaeology has advanced on all fronts, exploratory, literary, and museological. While there have been no discoveries of epochal significance, from Troy, Antioch, and Athens, from Rome and Herculaneum new material by which to supplement and correct accepted theories has been revealed, whole areas of the field have been reviewed and more adequately presented, and the great repositories of the finds have been further adapted to the needs of scholar and sensitive layman.

Chamber tombs continue to reveal treasure to the English staff at Knossos. One of the tombs is described as a "regular museum of early Greek pottery" containing upward of a thousand vases. From these burial sites bronze vases, bronze plaques of the eighth century, a bowl of pale green glass, iron weapons, and a Phoenician bowl have been recovered, indicating how significant minor objects are for tracing trade routes, cultural levels, and historical developments. The vases found cover indeed a chronological range from protogeometric times to the early seventh century. Early Greek tombs show imported Geometric vases and in one case two trees in terra cotta pierced for terra cotta birds. Two Roman villas have been located near the palace with fragments of Roman sculpture and floor mosaics. A series of votive deposits unearthed at Arkalochori in Crete represents "an archaeological discovery of unusual importance." They include double axes and swords in gold and silver and bronze datable about 1600 B.C. One axe shows three lines of hieroglyphics, the first found on a Minoan site. The hypothesis is advanced that the place of this find is the cave where

* For part I see *CLASSICAL JOURNAL*, XXIX (1933-34), 257-268.

the infant Zeus was hidden by Rhea. The remains at Phaistos and Hagia Triada are being further conserved. At Dreros a temple with three bronze cult images of the early seventh century or before suggests interesting Minoan survivals. A single rectangular chamber, oriented north and south, and with walls of small mortarless stones, has a bench at the northwest corner. Terra cottas and a bronze Gorgoneion were lying on it, and next to it was the altar constructed of upright slabs. A table for offerings, a sacrificial hearth, and a column base were also revealed. The analogy to the shrine of the Double Axes in the palace at Knossos is patent. The images are tentatively identified as Apollo, Leto, and Artemis and the shrine as the temple of Apollo Delphinius.¹

At Troy the current excavations by the American expedition have had as their objective the reexamination of the stratification and the exploration of the early cemeteries. The digging has been centered within the citadel.² The recurrent arguments against the identification of Hissarlik with Homeric Troy have been advanced once more by M. Charles Vellay, and answered by the excavators. M. Vellay placed Hissarlik in fourth place in the order of probability, with Bali-Dagh first, Eski-Hissarlik second, and Atchi-Kioi third.³ Blegen tells how exploratory soundings were made at four Troad sites with negative results, two of them being on the Vellay list. Of Bali-Dagh he says, "we may accordingly conclude that the summit of Bali-Dagh was actually occupied in late prehistoric times, but the settlement can have been no more than an important village which was not long inhabited." Of Eski-Hissarlik, "we cannot escape the conclusion that the hill was never occupied by a settlement of any permanence." On the other hand, the excava-

¹ Cf. H. G. G. Payne, "Greek Archaeology and Excavation," *Year's Work in Classical Studies*, 1933: Bristol, J. W. Arrowsmith Ltd. (1933), 97 f.; E. P. Blegen, "News Items from Athens," *Amer. Jour. of Arch.*, XXXIX (1935), 134-136; XL (1936), 267-270; O. S. Tonks, "Archaeology," *The New International Year Book*: New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co., (1936), 39; G. W. Nelson, "Paleontology," *The Americana Annual 1936*: Chicago, Americana Corporation (1936), 556f.

² Cf. C. W. Blegen, "Excavations at Troy 1933," *Amer. Jour. of Arch.*, XXXVIII (1934), 223-248; XXXIX (1935), 6-34; 550-587; G. W. Nelson, "Archaeology," *The Americana Annual 1935*: Chicago, Americana Corporation (1935), 59; E. P. Blegen, "News Items from Athens," *Amer. Jour. of Arch.*, XXXIX (1935), 406-411.

³ Cf. C. Vellay, "Where was Troy?", *Art and Arch.*, XXXIV (1933), 313-318.

tions at Hissarlik have now reached the point where the first eight "Troys" are classifiable as fortressed citadels, and only the ninth as a city in the modern sense, a conclusion based on stratification and on finds of vases, terra cottas, jewels, and utensils. The earliest citadel was one of small dwellings on virgin rock. The second citadel shows vases made on the potter's wheel and the gold treasure Schliemann identified as belonging to Priam. The pottery of the third citadel is now being studied and that of the fourth in red, buff, and black tones is comparable to Helladic work of 2000 B.C. Human-headed pots also occur at this level. The fifth citadel reveals highly polished red ware with sharp profile. The sixth citadel, the Homeric fortress, shows the polished gray monochrome ware called Minyan, which continues in the seventh citadel, along with finer yellow pottery, and a black knobbed pottery of Danubian or Macedonian provenance. Geometric and archaic Greek pottery is found in the eighth citadel. In the city of the ninth level the citadel had become the temple precinct, and the population had spread over the plain of the Scamander. This last, Hellenistic, city is proving more extensive than had been anticipated.

Finds of importance are beginning to be reported by the Americans at Antioch.⁴ Starting at the hippodrome on the island in the Orontes, the campaigns have unearthed a number of villas and baths in Antioch and the neighboring Daphne containing floor mosaics of surprising distinction. The triclinium of a house in Antioch, for instance, of Roman date, was adorned with a floor design which included in separate panels a dancing boy, a dancing girl, a symposium, a Judgment of Paris, and Hippolytus and Phraedra. A topographical mosaic from a house in Daphne of about 450 A.D. pictures actual buildings at Antioch and Daphne, a lucky find at the start of the exploration. The next room of the same house contained the already celebrated *Thalassa* head, and a large villa set in a magnificent natural setting is in prospect. Morey has collated the forty or more mosaics already in hand and finds that they "illustrate the history of painting at Antioch from about 100 A.D.

⁴ Cf. W. A. Campbell, "Excavations at Antioch-on-the-Orontes," *Amer. Jour. of Arch.*, XXXVIII (1934), 201-206; XL (1936), 1-9; C. R. Morey, "The Excavation of Antioch-on-the-Orontes," *Parnassus*, May 1935, 9-12.

to the sixth century, and fill a lacuna that has hitherto existed in the art history of the Near East, in particularly brilliant fashion." He traces the evolution from an easel-painting manner to one of "descriptive clarity," and then to the decorative convention of the end of antiquity. The "carpet style" of Persian origin with a neutral ground strewn with florets is an especially interesting type of the late stages, and the *Thalassa* is a fine example of patternized classical personification. Topographical identifications of the theater, aqueducts, and walls have now been made; the first is already unearthed in part, and sculpture and mosaics are coming to light in a steady stream.

Asia Minor is being further explored at Gözlu Kule where the sources of culture in Cilicia are being sought by a Harvard and Bryn Mawr expedition under Dr. Hetty Goldman.⁵

In the Chalcidice the American expedition has further explored the late fifth and early fourth century site of Olynthus.⁶ The houses were found in regular blocks, set in right-angled streets, and of similar, but not identical, plan. The so-called "Villa of Good Fortune" perhaps leads in significance. Five mosaics were uncovered here composed of black and white pebbles mixed with a few of other colors.

¶ Excavations on the Aegean islands continue to reward research. At Delos an *insula* of four houses and four shops has been unearthed revealing the first Rhodian peristyle and the most perfect mosaic yet found on the island. The Heraeum on Samos has received exhaustive study by German scholars. Pottery of a pre-Naukratite style found on Chios has prompted the suggestion that the so-called Naukratite ware is really Chian. The fore-part of a winged horse in marble from the later part of the sixth century found

⁵ Cf. H. Goldman, "Preliminary Expedition to Cilicia 1934, and Excavations at Gözlu Kule, Tarsus, 1935," *Amer. Jour. of Arch.*, xxxix (1935), 526-549.

⁶ Cf. D. M. Robinson, "Bilden von der neuesten Ausgrabung in Olynthos," *Jahrb. d.d. arch. Inst.*, xl ix (1934), 498-506; *id.*, "The Resurrection of an Ancient City," *Parnassus*, March 1934, 36-38; *id.*, "Villa of Good Fortune at Olynthos," *Amer. Jour. of Arch.*, xxxviii (1934), 501-510; *id.*, "The Third Campaign at Olynthos," *Amer. Jour. of Arch.*, xxxix (1935), 210-247; J. W. Graham, "The City Plan of Olynthos," *Amer. Jour. of Arch.*, xxxviii (1934), 185 f.

on Thasos provides an interesting example of roof adornment.⁷

At Corinth⁸ the Americans have further explored the South Stoa of Hellenistic date, some 165 meters long. It had an outer facade of Doric columns and Ionic shafts within and was divided into shops. Of particular interest was a fountain room entered between two columns. Sunk a few steps down it had a floor of colored marble with a niche opposite the entrance closed in front by a parapet. Over the parapet and from spouts and moulded ledges at the back water flowed continuously. In 1934 and 1935 the work spread to other sites in the Agora, the finds being featured by large Roman structures and much Hellenistic pottery. Sculpture found included a draped female figure considered to be a Roman copy of a Greek statue of *Tyche* of the second half of the fifth century, a *Nike*, and a fine Roman portrait head. The usual number of inscriptions and coins was also collected, and miscellanea included a flute, a carved ivory comb, and a well carved marble table leg. The Asclepieum has been largely explored, and its history established from a small sanctuary of the middle of the sixth century to the building of the latter half of the fourth century, to its destruction by the Romans in 146 B.C., its restoration after 44 B.C., and to its final destruction by the Christians in the fourth century A.D. A head of a divinity of the Otricoli Zeus type, a head of a boy from a grave stele marked by a poignantly mournful expression, dated about 430 B.C., and the usual terra cotta anatomical dedications of such a center were found on the site. In the neighborhood of a temple of Claudian date were found terra cotta fragments of a Amazonomachy, presumably from some pedimental group. They are the first examples of clay figures in high relief attributable to architectural decoration in mainland Greece.

⁷ Cf. "Excavations at Delos," *Amer. Jour. of Arch.*, XXXIX (1935), 601-607; E. Buschor, H. Schleif and R. Eilmann, "Heraion von Samos," *Att. Mitt.*, LVIII (1933), 1-247; H. G. G. Payne, *op. cit.* (1935), 87 f.

⁸ Cf. H. G. G. Payne, *op. cit.* (1933), 91; O. Broneer, "Excavations in the Agora at Corinth, 1933," *Amer. Jour. of Arch.*, XXXVIII (1933) 554-572; F. J. de Waele, "The Sanctuary of Asklepios and Hygieia at Corinth," *Amer. Jour. of Arch.*, XXXVII (1933), 417-451; O. Broneer, "Excavations in Corinth, 1934," *Amer. Jour. of Arch.*, XXXIX (1935), 53-75; R. Stillwell, "Excavations at Corinth 1934-1935," *Amer. Jour. of Arch.*, XL (1936), 21-45.

The most interesting of the finds by the British at Perachora, opposite Corinth, have been several clay models of houses (or temples) of Geometric date, before the middle of the seventh century. One example shows an apsidal back and two pairs of columns on bases in front of antae projecting on either side of the door. Three small square windows are placed over the door. The roof is steep and slightly curved; a gable instead of a ridge runs along the top. Thatch is thus suggested as the material used for roof covering. The capitals and the front gable are uncertain. The walls and perhaps the roof show painted meanders. In further confirmation of this important find was the discovery of the foundation of a temple, apsidal like the models. In a cave west of Corinth painted *pinakes* of cypress have been found. One shows a procession in honor of the Nymphs in a technique of black outline on a white ground. They are dated about 600 B.C.⁹

The consideration of Athens naturally starts with the American excavations in the Agora.¹⁰ The third campaign (1933) centered at and east of the stoa first named the Royal Stoa and later the Stoa of Zeus Eleutherius. A winged *Nike*, interpreted as good fourth century work, a female figure suggesting a Roman copy of an Aphrodite, an Attis, and Roman portrait heads of interest were unearthed. Significant inscriptions, suggesting further revision of archon lists, vases, coins, terra cottas, and stamps on the handles of amphorae used in wine shipments and showing on occasion copies of important bronze statues were also reported. The late season revealed a surprising Mycenaean burial containing a signet-ring engraved with the Minotaur legend, a great wall built in part of blocks from the Stoa of Attalus, and a magnificent library of Trajanic date, hitherto unknown. Towers in the wall contained a colossal figure of a woman, tentatively given a Stoa-of-Attalus provenance, and the name of the Attalid queen, *Stratonice*. The

⁹ Cf. Payne, *op. cit.* (1933), 92-94; G. W. Nelson, "Paleontology," *op. cit.* (1936), 555.

¹⁰ Cf. T. L. Shear, "Current Excavations in the Athenian Agora," *Amer. Jour. of Arch.*, XXXVII (1933), 305-312, 540-548; XXXIX (1935), 173-181, 437-447; XL (1936), 188-203; *id.*, "The American Excavations in the Athenian Agora," *Hesperia*, II (1933), III (1934), IV (1935), V (1936); *id.*, "Discoveries in the Athenian Agora," *Art and Arch.*, XXIV (1933), 283-297; H. G. G. Payne, *op. cit.* (1935), 87 f.; *Ill. London News*, October 19, 1935, 645-648.

Roman portrait heads included one of Augustus of about the time of Philippi, with frank revelation of the ravages of illness, and a startlingly vivid portrait of an unknown man of the late second century. The excavators also comment on the discovery of a plastic vase in the form of a kneeling boy, which they call the finest example of its type extant. During the 1934 campaign the certain location of the circular Tholus, and the resulting assured location of the Metroum, the Bouleterium, the already mentioned Altar of the Twelve Gods, the Stoa of Zeus Eleutherius, and the temple of Apollo Patrous have helped to give a logical orientation to the Agora hitherto wanting. The magnificent setting being provided for the "Theseum" as the excavations in the American zone level further city blocks is also thought worthy of comment and illustration. In 1935 work was centered on the South Stoa and the theater north of it, called tentatively the "Odeum." From the plateau south of the Theseum a splendid portrait herm of an elderly Roman of the second century was found. Pottery found included vases by Euthymides and Brygus, while a neolithic grave of the fourth millennium indicates the length of time the site has been inhabited. A fine archaic head of a bearded man and a replica of *Venus Genetrix* also came to light. Behind the "Odeum" a second-century Roman temple appeared with a portico nearby extending some 470 feet. The early finds of the sixth campaign (1936) revealed a bronze shield captured from the Spartans at Pylos, 424 B.C., and a piece of the base of the *Tyrannicides*. Evidence is accumulating that the "Theseum" is now more correctly called the "Hephaesteum," the latest detail being the location of metal-workers' shops in the immediate vicinity. Pottery of the proto-Geometric, Geometric, late Sixth to early Fifth Century, and Hellenistic periods continues to appear. A stele of Athenocles of the first half of the fourth century with an elegiac distich and a Roman lamp in terra cotta shaped as a Negro head with the mouth for nozzle are also noteworthy. Moreover, with the growing topographical clarity of recent years a large part of the ancient Agora is seen to be north of the railway line and hence outside of the present concession.

Further excavations in Athens include those of the Americans

on the north slope of the Acropolis, where fragments from the Erechtheum frieze have come to light,¹¹ and of the Germans in the Ceramicus area. These latter are assuming increased importance. A grave dated about 600 B.C. is of mud-brick sarcophagus form with a flat roof. The exterior was coated with poros cement, a wash of stucco, and broad bands of red paint were around the lower part. On the roof were two clay bowls painted red on a white slip with plastic mourning women on the rims. A fine grave stele of the late fifth century was built into a wall, showing a woman amusing a child in her lap with a bird. The ground is blue, and traces of red in the hair and elsewhere also remain. A magnificent male torso on horseback, of the third quarter of the sixth century has also come to light. Pottery of all styles from the tenth century on aids in dating the other finds.

The Acropolis continues to hold its preëminent interest. Cement casts of the corner figures and of the "Theseus" have been placed in the East Pediment of the restored Parthenon, bringing with it the anticipated controversy, less warranted, Payne thinks, than the restoration of the colonnades with cement. A new fragment of the Parthenon frieze has been reported, originally carried off by a soldier of Otto of Bavaria when the latter was about to ascend the Greek throne; and Elderkin proposes a new identification of the twelve divinities on the eastern end of the Parthenon, arguing that they must have been sympathetic to Athens and the Athenians. For example, "Hera" becomes "Deo."¹² The Athena Nike temple, having shown signs of cracking, has been taken down and is being rebuilt. The arguments advanced for immediate reconstruction included the value of a study thus permitted of the earlier structures in the bastion, the possibility that fewer mistakes would be made in the proposed reconstruction than in that of 1836, and the assurance that a new solid foundation would make unnecessary a temporary repair of the south and west walls. In fact, a poros

¹¹ Cf. Payne, *op. cit.* (1933), 87–91; (1935), 88–90.

¹² Cf. Payne, *op. cit.* (1933), 90; A. W. Gomme, "A New Fragment of the Parthenon Frieze," *Jour. Hell. Stud.*, LV (1935), 128 f.; G. W. Elderkin, "The Seated Deities of the Parthenon Frieze," *Amer. Jour. of Arch.*, XL (1936), 92–99.

post-Persian temple, a "Pelasgian" wall, and a new slab of the Nike balustrade have been found beneath the Periclean structure.¹³ The date of the older Parthenon has been definitely calculated by Dinsmoor on architectural, stratigraphical, and astronomical evidence. "We may conclude," he writes, "that the axis of the temple, and the perimeter of the foundation were staked at sunrise on Aug 31, 488 b.c."¹⁴ The curvature of the steps of the Parthenon has also been exhaustively and diagrammatically studied by Stevens, who lists seven steps in the process of laying out the curves, which he explains, following Pausanias, as an effort to counteract the "sag" otherwise to be seen. "How did the stone cutters proceed after the curve was marked upon the vertical face of the top step?" he asks. And he answers plausibly enough by reference to the marking on the unfinished blocks of the nearby Propylaea, and refers further inquirers to the forthcoming study of building operations by Nicolas Balanos, "L'Anastylose des Monuments de l'Acropole," who for thirty years "has been at work consolidating and reconstructing (where possible) the Erechtheum, Propylaea, and Parthenon."¹⁵

For archaeological activity in Rome, where an enlightened dictatorship permits archaeology and civic improvement to go hand in hand, the reader turns naturally to Van Buren's entertaining reports.¹⁶ The bi-millennial anniversary of Augustus' birth, 1937, seems to be the event in the near future which is influencing all other activities. The programs already in hand are proceeding, it is true, in the Forum Romanum, on the Palatine, at Ostia, and at Lake Nemi; and the uncovering of some fourteen important monuments or areas in Rome—the Tomb of the Scipios, for example—is progressing. Further, the Imperial fora are being "systematized,"

¹³ Cf. E. P. Blegen, "News Items from Athens," *Amer. Jour. of Arch.*, XXXVIII (1934), 308; XL (1936), 145.

¹⁴ Cf. W. B. Dinsmoor, "The Date of the Older Parthenon," *Amer. Jour. of Arch.*, XXXVIII (1934), 408-448.

¹⁵ Cf. G. P. Stevens, "Concerning the Curvature of the Steps of the Parthenon," *Amer. Jour. of Arch.*, XXXVIII (1934), 533-542.

¹⁶ Cf. A. W. Van Buren, "News Items from Rome," *Amer. Jour. of Arch.*, XXXVII (1933), 497-508; XXXVIII (1934), 477-490; G. W. Nelson, "Paleontology," *op. cit.* (1936), 557; O. S. Tonks, *op. cit.* (1935), 40.

the *Via dell' Impero* is being extended as the great modern highway binding ancient and twentieth century Rome, a *Via dei Trionfi* runs between the Palatine and the Caelian, and the *Viale Aventino* is being widened. But the excavation and restoration of the *Ara Pacis Augustae*, the restoration of the Mausoleum and the removal of the Concert Hall, long located there, to a new structure, the exploration of the Villa of Livia at *Prima Porta*, the projection of a Corpus of Augustan documents, and the establishment of a *Museo dell' Impero* with reproductions of Augustan monuments, together with courses of lectures by savants from the entire world at the Institute of Roman Studies—these, among the plans for the important Augustan anniversary, promise more immediate interest.

In the Forum Romanum the Curia continues to be the center of special study, the *Basilica Aemilia* is being systematized, and is taking on contemporary significance as a center for concerts and fairs. The order of the *Venus Genetrix* temple in the Forum of Julius Caesar dated from Trajanic times, has been reërected. This structure has revealed the earliest use of the apse, interpreted as a Graeco-Roman variation of Italic types. The Forum of Trajan has revealed a slightly convex front wall and traces of two libraries, which Van Buren suggests as the possible location once upon a time of the eagle of *Santi Apostoli*, the colossal animal group now in the *Terme*, and the friezes in the Lateran.

The temple of Venus and Rome, a Hadrianic masterpiece, restored by Maxentius, is assuming its early grandeur as the granite shafts of the colonnades at the ends of the artificial platform on which it stood are reërected, and plans for a reëxamination of the remains of the temple itself furthered. The *Zona Argentaria* near the *Circus Flaminius* several years ago disclosed a precinct surrounded by porticoes with three rectangular temples and a circular shrine. The foundations of the area are now receiving further study. A travertine pavement of the early Empire, a tufa pavement of the time of Sulla (?), and a still earlier tufa pavement have been disclosed, and a well-preserved altar of Republican date revealed. On April 21, 1934 the Mausoleum of Hadrian was reinaugurated. While the Renaissance masses still remain, the Hadrianic survivals are clearer than hitherto. The remains of

a Christian church erected to SS. Peter and Paul by Constantine have been found beneath the pavement outside the basilica of St. John Lateran, and important paintings from the Golden House of Nero on the Palatine are also reported.¹⁷

The Imperial Fora, the Forum Romanum, and the Palatine are now adapted to popular as well as scholarly use. Planting and refilling are said to have worked wonders—even the Sacred Way is now adapted to practical use. The scholarly query as to the desirability of refilling is met by the promise of greater safety thus assured to the remains, after they have been examined. Apparently an endless argument analogous to that concerning the Elgin marbles is in the making. The Circus of Maxentius is even proposed as a sports and drill ground for the boys of the New Rome. The remains of the temple of Jupiter Dolichenus on the Aventine, of the stadium of Domitian, and of the baths of Alexander are currently reported.

Among the recent studies of Roman archaeology, Boëthius has contributed a suggestive discussion of domestic architecture in ancient Rome, disputing the *hut-atrium-insula* evolution as one of continuity. He argues that the hut form did not lead to the atrium, since the former has no vent for smoke, that the atrium is essentially an Oriental type, and that *insulae* grew out of social conditions rather than from atrium forms plus extra stories. They developed rather from the *taberna* type behind which basilicas arose on occasion. Pursuing the same investigation Harsh has examined the *insulae* at Ostia, and concludes that one line of development led to the house with atrium and peristyle as seen at Pompeii, the other to the *tabernae tabulatae*, as at Ostia. Here he distinguishes houses with cortile and corridors, those with an open cortile, and those without cortile. He suggests that Italic, Etruscan, Carthaginian, and Hellenistic influences will be apparent as the subject is further examined.¹⁸

¹⁷ Cf. "The Golden House Built by Nero after the Burning of Rome in 64," *Ill. London News*, July 21, 1934, 97-99; "An Imperial Club and a Roman House Found Below a Church," *ibid.*, September 29, 1934, 483.

¹⁸ Cf. A. Boëthius, "Domestic Architecture in Rome," *Amer. Jour. of Arch.*, XXXVIII (1934), 158-170; P. Harsh, "The Origins of the *Insulae* at Ostia," *Mem. Amer. Acad. in Rome*, XII (1935), 7-66.

Moving now to Latin sites outside of Rome we note that an Imperial forum has been revealed at Aquileia.¹⁹ The students at the American Academy are continuing the excavation and paper restoration of the Hadrianic villa at Tivoli and making tentative restorations of the Regia in Augustan times and the Forum of Julius Caesar. The large baths and the vestibule group are the latest of the Tivoli structures to receive attention.²⁰ From Castelgandolfo on the Alban Lake comes a good Roman copy of the *Cyniscus* of Polyclitus.²¹ The Swedish excavations at Ardea are uncovering an archaic temple at Civita Vecchia with terra cotta revetments, tentatively assigned to the cult of Venus. It is dated about 80 B.C. Porticoes to right and left and an enclosing wall behind mark the upper level; a hostel for pilgrims, basilican in form, the lower. The history of the city is now revealed from Villanovan times to the period of the Samnite destruction, and then to the Sullan rebuilding. Nearby have been found chamber tombs of the fourth century, one of which has painted decorations. Villanovan tombs have appeared at Veii and Montecatini.²² At Minturnae the Americans have further explored a theater of 15 or 20 A.D. A *Hermes Dionysophorus* found here is perhaps a copy of an original by Praxiteles. The child is clasping a bunch of grapes to his body. From the Roman site of 295 B.C. has come an important collection of Campanian pottery.²³ At Populonia in Etruria the Italians have uncovered a rich chamber tomb, named "The Tomb of the Bronze *Flabellum*" from the fans discovered in it. One of these fans is in the form of radiating wings; another has a central disk with busts of veiled women in relief and zones of concentric lobes.²⁴

¹⁹ Cf. O. S. Tonks, *op. cit.* (1936), 40.

²⁰ Cf. H. D. Mirick, "The Large Baths at Hadrian's Villa," *Mem. Amer. Acad. in Rome*, xi (1933), 119-126; W. L. Reichardt, "The Vestibule Group at Hadrian's Villa," *ibid.*, 127-132; F. E. Brown, "The Regia," *ibid.*, xii (1935), 67-88; O. Grassi, "Forum of Julius Caesar and the Temple of Venus Genitrix," *ibid.*, xiii (1936), 215-220.

²¹ Cf. A. W. Van Buren, *loc. cit.*, xxxvii (1933), 505.

²² Cf. *id.*, *loc. cit.*, 503-505; xxxviii (1934), 487f.; G. W. Nelson, "Paleontology," *op. cit.*, 557.

²³ Cf. J. Johnson, "The Theater at Minturnae," *Amer. Jour. of Arch.*, xxxviii (1934), 187; *id.*, "The Hermes Dionysophorus from Minturnae," *Amer. Jour. of Arch.*, xxxix (1935), 448-450; *id.*, *Excavations at Minturnae I: The Republican Forum*: Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press (1935).

In the south general progress is reported.²⁵ At Herculaneum the discoveries are rapidly increasing our knowledge of ancient dwellings and technical procedures, as Samnite houses, shops of later times, and workplaces are unearthed. One *taberna* has its equipment intact. At Pompeii *La Casa del Menandro* with its silver table service and unusual wall decoration is said to reveal three hundred years of social history, while the "House of the Lovers" is notable for its inscription, "Lovers like bees live a honeyed life." But in general at Pompeii the subsoil and foundations have been reached in these later days, and spectacular discoveries are more likely to occur in Herculaneum. Attention may be called to a careful study of the building materials at Pompeii as indicative of the mature state of our knowledge of the site.²⁶ At Cumae the cave of the Sibyl has been more thoroughly inspected, revealing a rock-cut gallery over four hundred feet long, intersected at right angles by frequent short galleries for light and air. At Capri the villa of Tiberius has been uncovered and partly restored. At Paestum the Heraeum has been examined in more detail and is found to be larger than the Ceres temple, but contemporary with it at the beginning of the fifth century. A *Hera Curotrophus* and two metopes dated in the seventh century are also reported.²⁷

Finally, the Augustan Trophy of the Alps has been restored at La Turbie, France, by the Franco-American banker, Edward Tuck.²⁸

Pertinent books continue to be issued with profligate luxuriosness. The latest volume of Pauly-Wissowa-Kroll, *Real-Encyclopädie* takes us from *Thesauros* to *Timonachos*.²⁹ Stanley Casson has surveyed archaeology on a world-wide front since the Great

²⁴ Cf. Doro Levi, "The Tomb of the Bronze Flabella," *Ill. London News*, September 30, 1933, 490 f.

²⁵ Cf. A. W. Van Buren, *loc. cit.*, XXXVII (1933), 506 f.; XXXVIII (1934), 488; A. Maura, "The Vision of the Ancients Conjured Up by Herculaneum and Pompeii," *Ill. London News*, November 11, 1933, 762 f.

²⁶ R. C. Carrington, "Notes on the Building Materials of Pompeii," *Jour. of Roman Stud.*, XXIII (1933), 125-138. ²⁷ Cf. O. S. Tonks, *op. cit.* (1936), 40.

²⁸ Cf. A. W. Van Buren, *loc. cit.*, XXXVIII (1934), 488.

²⁹ *Real-Encyclopädie der Classischen Altertumswissenschaft*: Stuttgart, J. B. Metzler (1936).

War in an admirable piece of popularization. In the first chapter, entitled "What the Archaeologist Wants To Do," occurs the suggestive sentence: "Briefly, it might be said that archaeology arose as a direct consequence of the Industrial Revolution and as a corollary to geology."³⁰ Rhys Carpenter in lectures delivered at Oberlin College related archaeology to humanism, illustrating the direct value of the former by the revelations which have been made on the Acropolis, and the indirect value by the now accepted (?) date for Homer in the eighth century, and by the admitted Oriental setting of Greek art after the seventh century.³¹ DuBuisson has surveyed for the beginner, but in practical fashion, the technique of excavation.³²

In the field of Greek art and life Sir Arthur Evans' monumental work on *The Palace of Minos at Knossos* is now complete, and the curator at Knossos, J. D. S. Pendlebury, has prepared a much needed handbook to the Palace, sponsored by Sir Arthur in a foreword.³³ Arthur Fairbanks, long the Director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, has contributed a valuable, if conservative, volume on Greek Art to the *Our Debt to Greece and Rome* series. The point of view, as suggested in the sub-title, comes dangerously near to overproving the case.³⁴ C. E. Robinson has presented a well-illustrated and readable survey of Greek life, a good example of the type of summary so often prepared by English scholars.³⁵

Hellenic contacts with Asiatic art forms are suggested in Rostovtzeff's volume on Parthian art.³⁶

³⁰ S. Casson, *Progress of Archaeology*: New York, McGraw-Hill Company (1935).

³¹ R. Carpenter, *The Humanistic Value of Archaeology*: Cambridge, Harvard University Press (1933).

³² Du Buisson, Conte du Mesnil, *La Technique des Fouilles Archéologiques*: Paris, Paul Geuthner (1934).

³³ A. Evans, *The Palace of Minos at Knossos*, IV (Two parts): London, The Macmillan Company (1935); J. D. S. Pendlebury, *A Handbook to the Palace of Minos at Knossos*: London, The Macmillan Company (1933).

³⁴ A. Fairbanks, *Greek Art, the Basis of Later European Art*: New York, Longmans, Green and Co. (1933).

³⁵ C. E. Robinson, *Everyday Life in Ancient Greece*: New York, Oxford University Press (1933).

³⁶ M. Rostovtzeff, *Dura and the Problem of Parthian Art*: New Haven, Yale University Press (1935).

In the field of Roman archaeology two studies are outstanding. Mrs. Strong's chapter in the new volume of the *Cambridge Ancient History* surveys portraiture, painting, and architecture with her usual originality, her theories having the knack of becoming the truisms of the morrow.³⁷ She writes:

Roman Imperial art was thus no sudden phenomenon. Its Italic origins are revealed in its themes which remain man and his doings; hence it excelled in portraiture and in the rendering of *res gestae* whether public or private. Its sphere was still the life of the city, of the camp, and of the soil. For the Romans ideas had little value except insofar as they could be translated into actions; to them art was neither the expression of ideas nor the attainment of beauty, but a method of making actions known and of committing them to posterity. It was commemorative rather than historical, a record of contemporary events which only turned to the past or to legend when this seemed necessary to the enrichment of the present. A great representational art thus came into existence, whose function was to enforce the lessons of Empire, and to glorify the doings of its rulers and its people.

The other study referred to is the first two volumes of Tenney Frank's "An Economic Survey of Ancient Rome," to be completed in four volumes.³⁸ The editor treats of Italy; his associates, of the provinces. Drawing on history, archaeology, and literature, the authors treat of finance, industry, commerce, colonization, the census, military regulations, building, piracy, and other phases of the economic life of Rome. By giving the sources (with translations from other hands), a full bibliography, and modern parallels, Professor Frank and his associates are not only recreating the world they are describing, but are drawing from it the lessons to be learned if the modern world is wise.

Two archaeological maps of Italy are in progress. One, *Forma Italiae*, is edited by the Italian academies; the other, *Edizione Archaeologica della Carta d'Italia*, by the archaeological authori-

³⁷ E. S. Strong, "The Art of the Augustan Age," *Cambridge Ancient History*, x: Cambridge, at the University Press (1934), 545-582. Also, *Volume of Plates*, iv: Cambridge, at the University Press (1934).

³⁸ T. Frank, ed., "An Economic Survey of Ancient Rome": Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press (1933-); volume I: T. Frank, *Rome and Italy of the Republic*; volume II: A. C. Johnson, *Roman Egypt*.

ties. The latter is less detailed and has already reached some thirty numbers; descriptive texts accompany both of them.³⁹ Van Buren's annotated guides are likewise invaluable reference works to both the traveler and the student at home.⁴⁰ The inclusion of classical texts, as well as inscriptions and *graffiti*, and of classified bibliographies makes these pamphlets short cuts to vast learning. This past year he has summarized recent discoveries in Rome in a convenient volume. Miss Toynbee's study of Hadrianic sculpture as a phase of Greek art promises interesting differences of opinion when the same period is reached by Mrs. Strong in the *Cambridge Ancient History*.⁴¹ Already a note of pain rather than resentment is struck by the reviewer of the volume in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*.⁴² W. C. Greene's volume, companion to his *Achievement of Greece* issued in 1923, also deserves mention. It is the sort of study which stimulates the so-called general reader, and which is widely praised by the specialist, except in his own field.⁴³ Finally, Showerman's *Monuments and Men of Ancient Rome* indicates to the teacher how an ancient culture may provide vital data for his classes.⁴⁴

In Greece the new museum at Corinth was dedicated in April 1934, with the donor, Mrs. William H. Moore, present. The National Museum at Athens has been rearranged to facilitate chronological study. Galleries containing complete sets of the Gillieron copies of Minoan and Mycenaean frescoes and other remains are provided and new accessions are given more suitable prominence. New accessions of note include a choice collection of vases from

³⁹ Cf. A. W. Van Buren, *Year's Work in Classical Studies, 1934*: Bristol, J. W. Arrowsmith, Ltd. (1934), 75.

⁴⁰ They are: *A Bibliographical Guide to Latium and Southern Etruria*: Rome, American Academy (1933); *A Companion to the Study of Pompeii and Herculaneum*: Rome, American Academy (1933); *Ancient Rome as Revealed by Recent Discoveries*: London, Dickson (1936).

⁴¹ J. M. C. Toynbee, *The Hadrianic School: A Chapter in the History of Greek Art*: Cambridge, at the University Press (1934).

⁴² Cf. "R. H." *Jour. Hell. Stud.*, lxxv (1934), 230-232.

⁴³ W. C. Greene, *The Achievement of Rome*: Cambridge, Harvard University Press (1933).

⁴⁴ Grant Showerman, *Monuments and Men of Ancient Rome*: New York, D. Appleton-Century Company (1935).

Vari in southeast Attica, a *kouros* from Megara, said to be one of the most splendid of archaic examples, and four wooden plaques from the neighborhood of Sicyon. The Corinthian artist shows on one of them a family proceeding to sacrifice. The painting is on a white ground and vivid blue, red, yellow, and black colors remain. The date 540–520 B.C. is suggested.⁴⁵ From Rome the collections of the Princes Corsini and Barberini are reported as being subject to parley, a convention having been made with the Government whereby in return for concessions regarding the priceless possessions of these families some classical items are permitted to leave Italy, while the painting, *Roma*, has become the property of the State.⁴⁶ Professor Bieber has recognized six statuettes scattered in European collections as replicas of the Arkesilaus group set up in the Venus Genetrix temple, dedicated by Caesar in 46 B.C. In five of them, Venus and Amor are shown; Venus, Amor, and Iulus (?) in the sixth.⁴⁷ Professor Lehmann-Hartleben believes that the Amazon Group of the Artemis temple at Ephesus can be reconstructed by arranging extant copies as on an altar outside the temple.⁴⁸

An unusually beautiful stele, dedicated to Callistrate and datable about 400 B.C. is reported from the City Art Museum of St. Louis,⁴⁹ and a portrait relief in the Boston Museum is identified as that of Horace.⁵⁰

But the Metropolitan Museum in New York continues its primacy in the classical field in America. The exhibition galleries of the Department of Classical Art were rearranged in the spring of 1933, with the idea of showing only the best pieces, while keeping chronological development in view. The rest of the material has

⁴⁵ Cf. E. P. Blegen, *Amer. Jour. of Arch.*, xxxviii (1934), 470; xxxix (1935), 131; H. G. G. Payne, *op. cit.* (1935), 89 f.

⁴⁶ Cf. A. W. Van Buren, "News Items from Rome," *Amer. Jour. of Arch.*, xxxviii (1934), 490.

⁴⁷ Cf. M. Bieber, "Die Venus Genetrix des Arkesilaos," *Röm. Mitt.*, xlvi (1933), 261–276.

⁴⁸ Cf. K. L. H. Lehmann-Hartleben, "The Amazon Group," *Parnassus*, xviii (1936), 9 f.

⁴⁹ Cf. G. E. Mylonas, "Stele of Kallistrate," *Art. Bull.*, xviii (1936), 103 f.

⁵⁰ Cf. H. Fuhrmann, "Ein Reliefbildnis des Horaz," *Amer. Jour. of Arch.*, xl (1936), 73–91.

been moved to the Study Gallery, where the arrangement is by materials, and where technical exhibits, types of marbles, forgeries (so labeled), and so on are shown in intriguing fashion. The new *Guide to the Collections*, Part I, covers the ancient and oriental fields. Each section is given an historical survey, followed by a plan of the galleries in that section and suggestions of the order to be used by the tourist; and each room (except the largest ones) has a single page with a photograph of the chief object in it to permit immediate identification. Thus one more anaesthetic has been devised for "that tired feeling."

A Cycladic statuette of the third millennium B.C. with clear Cubistic tendencies is the most archaic of the notable recent accessions.⁵¹ A colossal Dipylon crater dated in the early eighth century, decorated with a *prothesis* and two sea battles, and with geometric ornamentation, helps to make clear that Athens was even at that early date a place of cultural importance.⁵² Mention should also be made here of Miss Richter's definitive study of the archaic Apollo previously commented on, the best preserved of the *kouroi*. She concludes that "Athens . . . far from being subservient to continental Greece and Ionia, was early in the front rank of artistic achievement."⁵³

The cast of the Harmodius and Aristogiton at the Metropolitan has undergone an interesting restoration.⁵⁴ Some years ago variations were made from the Naples restoration of the eighteenth century on the basis of a head in the Museum. The recent changes energize the body in keeping with the arm, yielding a result more like the representations on extant vases and coins. Paul Manship acted as adviser in this skillful recreation. An Athenian crater, attributed to the "Orchard Painter" and dated about 470-460 B.C., is decorated with a vivid version of the Jason and the Golden

⁵¹ Cf. C. Alexander, "A Cycladic Statuette," *Bull. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art* xxx (1935), 10-12.

⁵² Cf. G. M. A. Richter, "A Colossal Dipylon Vase," *Bull. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art*, xxix (1934), 169-172.

⁵³ *Id.*, "The Archaic Apollo in the Metropolitan Museum," *Metropolitan Museum of Art Studies*, v (1934), 20-56.

⁵⁴ Cf. *id.*, "Harmodios and Aristogeiton," *Bull. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art*, xxix (1934), 220 f.

Fleece legend. Jason has become an individual in "perhaps the most vivid extant rendering of this famous tale."⁵⁵ Polyclitus still looms large. Previously attention has been called to the statuette adapted from the *Diadoumenos*. A life-size Roman copy in marble is now being shown. The torso in plaster has been obtained from the Delian copy in Athens, changes being necessary only in slight variations in the direction of head and limbs, not in any of the related volumes. Miss Richter believes such variations between the ancient copies are occasioned by the method of "pointing" used with a limited number of transfer points. The head is said to be the best of all the extant copies, "serene, sensuous, intellectual." Also of significance is the fact that a greater portion of both arms has been preserved than in the other copies, aiding an appreciation of the original rhythm of design.⁵⁶

Another skilful bit of restoration has been done on the Lansdowne *Amazon*, previously mentioned.⁵⁷ The eighteenth-century restoration has been modified with the Copenhagen and Berlin copies as guides. The result is a shorter nose (plaster), and the addition in plaster of feet and lower part of the legs. The fingers of the right hand, over the head, have also been changed as suggested by the supports and by an unworked area on the top of the head. The left hand (plaster) has been entirely removed, since all the extant copies are unsatisfactory and the scroll placed in the hand by the eighteenth-century restorer is absurd. But the end is not yet. From fragments a Roman copy of the Eleusinian relief of Demeter, Persephone, and Triptolemus has been composed, and a companion relief of Hades carrying off Persephone has been suggested.⁵⁸ Both may have been used as a decoration of the Periclean

⁵⁵ Cf. *id.*, "Jason and the Golden Fleece," *ibid.*, xxx (1935), 86-88; *id.*, "Jason and the Golden Fleece," *Amer. Jour. of Arch.*, xxxix (1935), 182-184. (A further support to the eminence of Athens in the creation of archaic culture is found in the archaic Aphrodite at Lyons restored with portions from the Acropolis Museum discovered by Payne, and reported in a recent number of the *American Journal of Archaeology*.)

⁵⁶ Cf. *id.*, "A Statue of the Diadoumenos," *Bull. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art* xxviii (1933), 214-216; *id.*, "Another Copy of the Diadoumenos of Polykleitos," *Amer. Jour. of Arch.*, xxxix (1935), 46-52.

⁵⁷ Cf. *id.*, "Changes in the Restoration of the Lansdowne Amazon," *Bull. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art*, xxx (1935), 66-68.

⁵⁸ Cf. *id.*, "A Roman Copy of the Eleusinian Relief," *op. cit.*, xxx (1935), 216-221.

Telesterium and copied by pointing for a Roman collector or devotee of Dionysus. A grave stele of restrained charm and dated about 400 B.C. has been accessioned.⁵⁹ A Greek bronze statuette of Aphrodite (?), shown raising a necklace or garland, is thought a possible copy of a *Stephanousa* by Praxiteles,⁶⁰ and a beautiful marble relief of a Maenad is thought a possible copy of a work by Callimachus.⁶¹ Finally, a skilfully worked head of Antoninus Pius of about the time of his accession has been placed on view, and one more outstanding imperial portrait bust is available for study.⁶²

The other American museum worthy of special mention is the newly arranged Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore, with much material of interest to the classical student.⁶³ Examples recently studied include a fine Roman copy of the *Cyniscus* of Polyclitus and a Hellenistic copy of Athena Parthenos.⁶⁴ New lighting, air-conditioning apparatus, and a new arrangement have modernized this choice collection. It is reported that several years will be needed before the material is even accurately listed. So much for progress. While it is true that the visitor no longer endangers Roman sarcophagi as he makes his way through the central court, and while he may rejoice that plans are maturing for the radical expansion of the galleries, and for the exhibition of much of the material long hidden in basement crates, he may also miss the contact with the personality of an omnivorous collector, he may find the new walls "spotty," and he may wonder at the wisdom of turning the Gallery into a "Fogg Museum of the South."

⁵⁹ *Id.*, "A Greek Grave Relief," *op. cit.*, XXXI (1936), 108-112.

⁶⁰ Cf. *id.*, "A Greek Bronze Statuette," *op. cit.*, XXXI (1936), 30-32.

⁶¹ Cf. *id.*, "A Relief of a Maenad," *op. cit.*, XXXI (1936), 9-12; *id.*, "A Newly Acquired Relief in the Metropolitan Museum of Art," *Amer. Jour. of Arch.*, XL (1936), 11-20.

⁶² Cf. C. Alexander, "A Portrait of Antoninus Pius," *Bull. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art*, XXIX (1934), 28.

⁶³ Cf. F. H. Taylor, "The Walters Gallery Revisited," *Parnassus*, December 1934, 2-6, 31; *Walters Art Gallery: Handbook of the Collection*: Baltimore, Walters Art Gallery (1936).

⁶⁴ Cf. D. M. Robinson, "The Cyniscus of Polyclitus," *Art Bull.*, XVIII (1936), 133-149; D. K. Hill, "A Copy of the Athena Parthenos," *ibid.*, 150-167.

WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?

By ELEANOR K. PETERSON
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Defenders of the Classics:

I come not to bury Latin but to praise it! Readers of the CLASSICAL JOURNAL need not be told that classical literature is interesting and that the knowledge which a person gets from it in regard to oratory, poetry, philosophy, and the early history of many countries—much of it the first history recorded—gives him a background which is hard to surpass. But changes are coming about in education for better or for worse and we must be on our guard. Some say that Latin is dying; an Englishman, surprised at hearing this remark, said, "That will never happen in England" and we are told that the same is true in France. We must see to it that it does not happen in our country.

Let us quote from a little book written in 1840 about Yale College, and see if the objectives in education have really changed very much in a hundred years:

The object of the system of instruction to the undergraduates is not to give a partial education, consisting of a few branches only; nor, on the other hand, to give a superficial education, containing a little of almost everything; nor, to finish the details of either a professional or practical education, but to commence a thorough course, and to carry it as far as the time of the student's residence here allows. It is intended to maintain such a proportion between the different branches of literature and science, as to form a proper symmetry and balance of character.

In the course of study enormous stress was laid on the classics. The educators of that day believed in a diet of Latin and Greek throughout the whole of the secondary and college courses—good strong mental food, this, with plenty of vitamins and calories!

In the autobiography of Robert Chambers, written seventy-five years ago, he tells us, that for a small fee in the grammar school a youth of the middle classes in Scotland got a good grounding in Latin and Greek, fitting him for the university; and he adds, it is mainly through this superior education, so easily attained, that so many of the youth of our northern nation are inspired with the ambition which leads them upward to professional life in their own country, or else sends them abroad in quest of a fortune hard to find at home.

What was it about Latin that so inspired the youth in those days? I believe that there were more great teachers then, and that the students did a finer grade of work; that they thoroughly learned the essentials of Latin grammar and could therefore concentrate their attention and apply themselves to hard work, with the result that they were ready to appreciate not only the subject matter, but the style in which it was presented; then, having acquired something of the technique of the language, they could appreciate not only the military genius of Caesar, but also his ability to write an interesting record of what he saw and did in Gaul—a book which, even to this day, is used as a military textbook in France, and is, no doubt, carefully studied in Germany and Italy. I believe that they sincerely studied the works of Cicero, whose orations have always been a model for the study of oratory, and whose speech for Archias has inspired many a youth to read the best books, and to put into writing any experiences of his own that may add to the world's happiness. Tennyson, who belonged to this period, expressed his appreciation of Vergil's work in these lines,

I salute thee, Mantovano, I that loved thee
since my day began
Wielder of the statliest measure ever moulded
by the lips of man.

Latin can still inspire our youth if they read Latin literature, but we seem to have lost confidence in their ability to do so. For several years there has been a tendency in all education to meet a mass-leveling to intellectual mediocrity with a general lowering of standards. Many are predicting that Latin will meet the same fate as Greek. Indeed its breakdown began some years ago when

its requirement for entrance to college was dropped. When Yale went off the Latin standard, many people protested the action. John Jay Chapman wrote:

And now a boy can get into Yale without even knowing *bonus, bona, bonum*, although everyone knows that the knowledge of even a little Latin deepens the consciousness of any child.

He wished to know what had happened—couldn't the Yale professors teach Latin any more? And in a high school class, where news of its elimination was expected to be greeted with cheers, the boys said, "No, it is a mistake to do that. Latin is a good study." So, with parents and children rising to its defense, the classes went on for awhile, very much as usual, but there was this gradual lowering of standards. The failure mark was changed from D to F. It was suggested that poor pupils, who had been in class for a year, be passed on a D-. They had been exposed to the subject and although they had proved immunity to it, they must have gained something. Anyway, new crowds were pressing on, and Latin was no longer of major significance.

The condition of Latin has been especially low during the last few years, and word has come that if we wish to save its life and keep abreast of the changing times we must "socialize it"—whatever that means. This fine old study, which has been regarded by thinking men for centuries as the backbone of a good education—a subject to which men like the late Dwight Morrow and numerous others go back and read with new interest and pleasure; which has stood the test of time and has shown us that people of one age are very much like those of another; this study must be "socialized"—must be made to conform to the ways of our time! Lines from Kipling's Recessional keep coming to my mind. When he refers to the far-flung pomp and power of the British Empire, he concludes:

Still stands thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart;
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget.

Haven't we forgotten that for us, too, there still stands the ancient principle—"get wisdom, get understanding . . . and with all thy

getting, get understanding," and that, whether it is in this study or any other, sincere and thorough work must be done? Haven't we forgotten that it is the language itself and its literature that is interesting and important? For some time, we have run after strange gods. We must needs make this study "entertaining" and "cultural." We must "surround the pupils with beauty," so the textbooks for the first two years are filled with pictures, mottoes, and even songs; with vocabularies containing scores of words not needed, and stories of made-up Latin, and myths which pupils have already had in English in the grades; where so much notice is given to derivatives and other things that it almost seems as if more attention is given to these by-products than to the language itself.

A friend of mine wrote me that her thirteen-year-old daughter had begun Latin and was enthusiastic about it. But after a short time, instead of keeping the interest on the Latin itself, the teacher suggested that for the next day's work, they should carve a Roman lady or a Roman home out of ivory soap. There was no ivory soap in the house. They lived in the country, so some one had to drive to the village to get it. Then no knife was right. Several vegetable knives were tried, discarded, and wept over. For one who had never carved soap the mechanics of this art were more important than the subject to be carved, so the result was neither a Roman lady nor a Roman home, but a wish that there was no such thing as Latin if this was what had to be done. To quote from the letter: but worst of all, this had no link at all with the Latin language. The whole year's work was full of idiotic stuff. Why children of thirteen, looking forward to maturity, should have to learn Latin via girls and dolls and all other kindergarten rubbish, I cannot see.

This is the criticism of an intelligent parent and should not be disregarded.

We apologize too much for the study of Latin. It is true that it helps us to understand our own and other languages, that it enriches our vocabularies, etc., but the real reason for studying it should be the same as for studying any other language—so that we may be able to read Latin literature; and this is what we should read, I think, from the very beginning. In the modern textbooks

there is enough of this made-up Latin to keep classes busy for at least a year and a half or longer; and it has been suggested lately that only the last two or three months of the second year be devoted to Caesar's *Gallic Wars*. The *Caesar* too has been simplified, or, as some one remarked, emasculated. Does this kind of work arouse in the pupils a desire to go on and read real Latin literature? Does it prepare them to read Cicero? Fortunately, no one has yet tried to simplify Cicero and Vergil, but if statistics are correct, only 13 per cent of the pupils read these authors. If it is true that 87 per cent of the pupils take Latin for only two years, what, pray, have they read that will give them any appreciation of Latin literature?

Who or what is to blame for this gradual loss of interest in Latin? The fault is not all due to the War, or to the times, or even to the depression—adverse circumstances have bred scholars—nor is it due to the type of some of the children. On the shoulders of the educators themselves must be placed most of the blame. The colleges began it by dropping Latin as an entrance requirement. A few years ago we heard the Commissioner of Education in Connecticut belittle the value of this study before a general meeting of teachers. We have heard two superintendents do the same. One of them gave this as his reason for feeling as he did: "Too much talk about construction and not enough reading and discussion of the subject-matter." A good criticism. Why not learn well the forms and constructions and then say nothing about them unless it is necessary? These men would have done less harm to Latin if they had talked it over with the teachers of that subject instead of denouncing it before a relatively uninterested group. The principal too may be at fault. He, as head of the school, has the power to arrange the work so that the teachers are not handicapped by all the things that can hinder their best efforts, for on the teachers falls most of the blame for the decline of interest in Latin. Most of them teach as they were taught. As a rule they follow; they do not lead. They go by the book, as of course they must, especially if they lack experience. They have to please everybody, including parents. Their classes may be too large. New teachers may be given the beginners, one of the greatest mistakes

made. Many of them do not realize that the one important thing to do is first of all to make the subject interesting to pupils. The study of a language should be a great adventure especially to those who are still in the morning of intellectual curiosity. It should be a happy adventure, for its ways are ways of pleasantness if pupils are kept interested and properly guided. Then it is not drudgery, but it opens up to them a new world of exploration and discovery and conquest, and Latin *can do this*. All that a teacher needs to do is to show the student how it works and go along with him as he follows its course. He is learning words. What is more interesting than these words, symbols and sounds that express the thoughts and dreams and hopes and deeds of men who lived two thousand years ago! He discovers that there is a definite plan to Latin—a thing which he has not really seen in his own tongue, but which he now notices in a foreign one. For the first time he becomes language conscious.

If I were planning a course for the 87 per cent who take Latin only two years, it would be one that I myself have tried out during the last two years by a method which has proved to be both interesting and sound, and I have never found a better way to do it.

There was a class of thirty-five juniors who were taking Latin for the first time. Fortunately no books were available, so all the preliminary work had to be learned from the board and from maps. First their interest must be aroused by a thrilling story of the history of the Romans from the time of Aeneas and his wanderings to the days of Julius Caesar. Then Caesar must be made a hero to them, and his eventful life must be reviewed in detail—a little of it every day while they are learning to decline the nouns of his language. The map must show them the countries whose languages have been influenced by Latin. The case endings of the five declensions must be learned crosswise and up and down. First the ablative singular—*a ō e ū ē*; then the accusative formed, roughly, by adding *m* to the ablative endings to get the singular, and *s* to get the plural. Next, the dative and ablative plural, because they are alike—*is* in the first and second declensions, “now take a bus the rest of the way.” So the five endings are *is, is, ibus, ibus, ēbus*. The genitive plural tries to use the ablative singular

endings but owing to the fact that *rum* is added, the third and fourth declensions are a little unsteady—*ārum*, *ōrum*, *um*, *uum*, *ērum*, and so on. Nouns of each declension, *girl*, *boy*, *friend*, *father*, *mother*, *hand*, *day*, and later, *Gallia*, *lingua*, *pars*, etc., were given early and declined repeatedly until the pronunciation was correct. Nothing need be said about accent and sounds of letters until someone asks about it. Best results come, at first, from imitation. The adjectives *bonus* and *omnis* were learned. Then the first sentence of Caesar was put on the board and translated and Gaul was talked about. To prepare for the second sentence we next learned the nine irregular adjectives and the relative and demonstrative pronouns. Then came the verbs, the four conjugations at once—indicative, subjunctive, everything, and of course principal parts. There was no hurry. Everyone was interested and this learning of forms was much enjoyed. A boy remarked, "It is sort of a military language, isn't it?" Uses of cases were reviewed very often and illustrated in English while forms were being learned; the verbs were handled in a similar way. A few phrases and the necessary vocabulary were learned in anticipation of chapter two. By Christmas time, most of this work was done. The class had become so much interested in Caesar that they were anxious to read his book. He was not altogether popular because of his zeal for conquest. Someone asked if Mussolini did not want to be another Caesar. They thought the story of the Helvetians would make a good moving picture.

A bright girl from that class read Cicero last year instead of Caesar and a boy in a similar class last year dropped Latin I as soon as the forms were learned, early in November, and read successfully both Caesar and Cicero. He is now in college. A girl from Iowa was in a panic because she was expected to read Caesar, though she had studied only three declensions and had never heard of the subjunctive. "Well, how long will it take you to learn two declensions and the four tenses of the Subjunctive?" I asked. "You can do it in a week." She did.

What, after all, do we need to know to be able to translate? The declensions, conjugations, and their uses. Instead of increasing the time for preliminary work from one to one and one-half

or almost two years, I know that it can be done in five months and that the students can then read unsimplified Caesar. Of course it means hard work for the teacher and stout leadership, but it is most interesting and worth while, and the pupils like it.

If only we did not have to disrupt this interest by giving examinations and marks! If there is anything that causes a superiority or inferiority complex—which I take to mean that a person feels himself to be one or the other when he is not—it is formal examinations and report marks. This comparison of pupils does more harm than good.¹ At the end of the year a teacher should know without examinations whether to mark them "passed" or "passed with honor." Some years ago, Dr. Osler of Johns Hopkins wrote this: "Perfect happiness for the student and teacher will come with the abolition of examinations, which are stumbling blocks and ways of offense in the pathway of the true student."

My plan for the first year, then, would be the thorough learning of all declensions, verbs, etc., and their uses, and the reading of twenty-nine chapters of Caesar; for the second year, the story of Ariovistus—most of it, and Books II, III, and IV of Caesar, bringing out the early history of Germany, Britain, and France. I should add also talks about Cicero and Horace, and have them translate Cicero's paragraph on books and a poem of Horace. And I think that during the last week, at least, they should be introduced to some good translations of Latin poems. Someone has said, "Only a bishop is improved by translation," but it was a translation of Chapman's Homer that made the poet Keats feel

like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken.

If we cannot give our students the letter of the classics, let us at least give them the spirit.

If we, by this or any other plan, through sound and thorough teaching, can arouse in our students the love for this so-called dead language, which has been the joy of countless men and

¹ The marking system has already been improved in California. A teacher in Oakland told me that in her school a child was marked S (satisfactory) if he was doing the best he could according to *his* ability. This sounds like good sense.

women, we can make it so strong and vigorous that no one will ever again declare that Latin is dying.

Through some strange association of ideas, whenever I hear those words the lines of an old nursery rhyme come into my mind:

"Who killed Cock Robin?"
"I," said the Sparrow,
"With my bow and arrow,
"I killed Cock Robin."

I never believed the part about the sparrow any more than I now believe the prediction about Latin:

"Who saw him die?"
"I," said the Fly,
"With my little eye,
"I saw him die."

If we, the teachers, with our narrow vision, with our "little eye," stand by and merely look on while Latin passes away from the schools, its blood be upon our heads!

A PLEA FOR AESOP IN THE GREEK CLASSROOM

By W. G. WADDELL¹
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Why should not Aesop's *Fables* be used for Greek reading in schools? The stories are interesting, many of them are beast-fables, and the vogue of *Uncle Remus* proves that that type of story has still a wide appeal. The moral tone of the *Fables* is high, yet not so impossibly high as to inspire rebellion or disgust; and wisdom is nicely blended with humor. Although the form in which the fables have come down to us is late Greek in style, it shows many neat turns. "The goose that laid the golden eggs" appears as two words merely, *χῆν χρυσοτόκος*. How terse, too, is the use of *ἀλωπεκίζειν*, "to play the fox" (in French, *renarder*)! and how beautiful and typically Greek is *ἐμφιλοχωρεῖν*, "to show one's love for a place by dwelling in it," or, more briefly, if rather inadequately, "to haunt"! Even where the Greek has no advantage in terseness or expressiveness, there is interest in the foreign equivalent, such as *ἀλεκτοροφωνία* for "cockcrow," and *πολυάνδριον* (where the great majority are) for "cemetery."

Aesop is for children of all growths; and among the many versions which lie at hand for comparison or contrast with the original Greek, the racy rendering in Restoration times of a large collection of fables, ancient and modern, by Sir Roger L'Estrange will amuse as well as repay consultation. Here are some of his quaint and lively phrases, picked at random: "The Moon was in a heavy

¹ For notes by the writer of this article on a collation which he made of a MS of Aesop at Alexandria, see *Byzantium* vi, (1931), 327 ff., "Codex Alexandrinus Aesopi Fabularum." The two hands in which this MS is written have been identified by Edgar Lobel, of Queen's College, Oxford (*The Greek MSS of Aristotle's Poetics*, Oxford University Press, 1933, p. 51): the second hand is that of George the Cretan (one of the two contemporary scribes of that name in the 15th. century), while his collaborator (the writer of the first hand) seems to be John Plusiadenus, whose lifetime stretched into the sixteenth century.

twitter once, that her clothes never fitted her"; "Puss had a month's mind to be upon the bones of him"; "The Fox had a fetch in't, and when he saw it would not fadge, away goes he"; and "Down comes a Kite powdering upon them in the interim, and gobbles up both together to part the fray." L'Estrange makes the fable of the Horse and the Ass begin in this un-Greek but attractive way: "In the Days of Old, when Horses spoke Greek and Latin, and Asses made syllogisms . . ."

An American scholar has recently written of Aesop as "a decayed celebrity";² and at one time indeed his fame was enormous, as is testified by many current proverbial phrases, crystallized from the fables. Yet little is known of Aesop the man, except that he was a slave of Eastern origin as well as a composer of fables. He resembles Socrates both in wisdom and in not committing his thoughts to writing; but perhaps the best analogy is conveyed by the well-deserved title, "the Children's Homer." The fable had already been used in Greece before the time of Aesop: Hesiod, Archilochus, and others had set their experience of life within the framework of a fable. And although that type of folk-literature seems to have been better suited to the Greek genius than to any other, and although every Greek would be familiar from childhood with beast-fables, it is far from certain, or even probable, that the Greeks invented this *genre*. It may, in fact, have been borrowed from some Eastern country,³ such as India; more than thirty Aesopic fables are found to be common to Indian collections of beast-fables. Among the Jātaka Tales or Buddhist Birth-Stories, for instance, the fable of the "Ass in the Lion's Skin" appears in a form which gives a reasonable explanation why the ass was dressed in the skin.

Perhaps, then, Aesop was himself a fable, the skeptic may hint. Herodotus⁴ is our warrant for believing that Aesop δολογοτούς did really exist in the sixth century B.C. We should gladly believe

² *P.M.L.A.*, XLVI (1931), 225 ff.

³ Sir Arthur Evans has discovered the illustration of a fable in Minoan times: cf. *The Palace of Minos*, IV, ii, 508 ff. On a flat cylinder a wild goat is depicted mocking a dog: cf. the Aesopic fable of The Kid on the Housetop (Chambray, *Esopé*, No. 106). Were there beast-stories in Minoan Crete? Sir Arthur Evans compares the beast actors of the Ur inlays.

⁴ II, 134.

Phaedrus, too, when he writes⁵ of a statue set up by the Athenians in honor of the genius of Aesop, the slave standing on an immortal pedestal over against the statues of the Seven Sages. Moreover, the statue was from the hand of so great a sculptor as Lysippus, erected in the time of Demetrius of Phalerum, whose edition of the *Fables* is mentioned below. As early as the time of Aristophanes, the "funny stories" (*γέλουα*) of Aesop were popular, as several allusions in the plays testify;⁶ and to him as the "Father of Fable" later tales were freely ascribed, just as in modern England witty sayings used to be attributed to Joe Miller. Plato, Xenophon, and Aristotle refer to Aesopic fables. Plato tells⁷ us that Socrates thought of versifying the fables of Aesop; but there is "no evidence that they had been published in writing up to this time."⁸ About 300 B.C. the first collection of Aesopic fables, numbering 100 and probably in prose, was made and published by Demetrius of Phalerum. Denis, followed by Chambry, has supposed that many of the fables, as we have them, come down unchanged from this collection. This theory cannot be proved; and most scholars assign a much later date to the fables in their present form, and regard them as the work of many nameless writers, reflecting the mind of the Greek people as a whole.

"Aesop, speaking timely words in his wise fables and inventions, and all the while playing in serious earnest, persuades men to be sensible." So says Agathias in his epigram⁹ on the statue of Aesop. The Aesopic fables teach, in especial, "the social virtues—fidelity in friendship, gratitude for kindnesses, love of work, acceptance of destiny, candor and truth, moderation in all things."¹⁰

⁵ II, Epilogue 1, 2: *Aesopi ingenio statuam posuere Attici, seruomque aeterna colloca- runt in basi.*

⁶ Aristophanes makes it clear that it was considered the mark of an ignoramus "not to have thumbed Aesop" and to be unable to quote him (Aristotle, *Birds* 471 *οὐδὲ Αἰσωπὸν πεπάρηκας*; *Wasps* 1401, 1446).

⁷ *Phaedo* 60 D.

⁸ Archer-Hind, *ad loc.*

⁹ *Greek Anthology, App. Plan.* No. 332.

¹⁰ Chambry, *Ésope*, p. xl. This is a very convenient edition (the Budé edition) of the prose *Fables* with Greek text and French translation *en face*, published in 1927 by the *Société d'Édition, "Les Belles Lettres,"* Paris. It is a popular edition, which presents each of the 358 fables in a single version without critical notes. For the latter and for alternative versions, sometimes very numerous, one must consult M. Chambry's earlier edi-

To illustrate this, a few fables of different types may be given in summary, the moral being omitted for brevity's sake:

Two men were walking along together. One found an axe, and the other cried "We have found an axe." To this the first replied, "Say, not 'we,' but 'you,' have found an axe." In a short time they were pursued by the owners of the axe. The man who held the axe cried "We are lost"; to which his friend retorted "Say rather 'I am lost'; for when you found the axe, you gave me no share in it."¹¹

Here is a late parody of the story of Arion and the Dolphin. A pet monkey on a voyage was saved from shipwreck by a dolphin, who mistook him for a man. When swimming near Piraeus he asked the monkey if he was a native of Athens. The monkey answered that he was and spoke of his illustrious parents there. Then the dolphin went on to inquire if he knew Piraeus also. Taking Piraeus to be a man, the monkey replied that he was actually one of his most intimate friends. Indignant at so impudent a lie, the dolphin plunged him under and drowned him.¹²

The fables often introduce the gods, sometimes giving us the entrée into Olympus. There is, for example, the fable which George Eliot enjoyed as a child and again later in life, "she laughed till the tears ran down her face in recalling her infantile enjoyment of the humor in the fable of Mercury and the Statue Seller."¹³ Hermes (or Mercury) in disguise once asked a sculptor the price of two statues, and was told that the statue of Zeus was to be one drachma, that of Hera, more than one drachma. Seeing also an image of himself and expecting that as messenger and god of gain he would be highly esteemed, he asked the price; but the sculptor replied, "Why, if you buy the other two, I'll throw this one in for nothing."¹⁴

In another fable Hermes teaches a lesson in honesty, for the truthful woodcutter who did not claim the golden and the silver

tion, *Aesopi Fabulae*, in two volumes from the same press. The Introduction in *Esope* deals attractively with (1) the life of Aesop, (2) the legend of Aesop, (3) the history of the Aesopic Fable, and (4) the MSS.

¹¹ Chambry, *Esope*, No. 256. ¹² *Ibid.*, No. 305.

¹³ *Life of George Eliot*, I, 20. ¹⁴ Chambry, *Esope*, No. 108.

axes as his, received them in the end as a reward along with his own axe, whereas the dishonest woodcutter who was greedily claiming the golden one lost his own as well.¹⁵

Another fable tells how Momus, the carping critic, was expelled from Olympus for finding fault with the creations of Zeus, Prometheus, and Athene. He blamed Zeus for not setting the bull's eyes on his horns so that he might see where he was butting; he thought Prometheus had blundered in not hanging the newly created man's mind outside his body so that villains should not escape detection, and each man's thoughts should be obvious; and he said that Athene ought to have set the house upon wheels so that if one should find oneself next to a bad neighbor, one could easily leave that place. Enraged by his captious criticism, Zeus cast him out of Olympus.¹⁶

There is much point in the fable which tells how War, being the last in the divine lottery for wives, found Hybris (Arrogance or Brutality) alone remaining; however, he fell violently in love with her and married her. That is why he accompanies her about wherever she goes.¹⁷

Even those stories which are familiar to us from childhood's days often have in their Greek form some added detail which strikes the imagination. For instance, after Boreas had blown furiously upon the wayfarer only to make him don one garment the more, the Sun in his turn shone to such effect that finally the traveler "stripped and went off to bathe in a river that flowed near by."¹⁸

Perhaps we do not all remember the shepherd who spread his coat beneath a great oak, and climbed up to shake down the acorns, only to find when he descended that his sheep had eaten his coat along with the acorns.¹⁹

The humor of the *Fables* is of several different types. There is the cynical humor of the gods who, when an impostor had failed to fulfil a vow, took revenge by bidding him go to the seashore where he would fetch (or find, *εύρηεν*) 1000 drachmae. Over-

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, No. 253.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, No. 124.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, No. 319.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, No. 73.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, No. 316.

joyed, he hastened to the beach, fell in with pirates, was sold by them as a slave, and thus fetched 1000 drachmae.²⁰

Of a more pleasant type of humor are the stories of the dishonest or ignorant doctor. One rogue, who was attending an old woman for an eye ailment, would steal her furniture while her eyes were closed with unguents. When the cure and her furniture were both at an end, the doctor demanded the fee agreed upon, and as the woman refused to pay, he brought her before the magistrates. Her plea was that in point of fact the treatment had made her eyes worse, for previously she had seen all the furniture in the house, whereas now she could see not a single piece.²¹

On being told by a sick man on three occasions of copious sweating, shivering fits, and diarrhoea, the quack said each time nothing but "That's a good symptom," until at last the patient exclaimed to a friend, "Here am I, dying of good symptoms!"²²

Another untrained doctor told his patient to prepare for the worst, as he would not survive the morrow. A few days later he met his patient, pale as a ghost and walking with difficulty. "Good day," was his greeting, "how are those who dwell below?" "Having drunk of Lethe's stream," the other replied, "they are at peace. But, recently Death and Hades were uttering terrible threats against all doctors for not allowing the sick to die, and they began to draw up a full list of doctors. Just as they were on the point of adding your name, I rushed upon them and implored them not to do so, swearing that you were not a real doctor, but had been falsely represented as one."²³

In the beast-fables the lion naturally has chief place as the king of beasts. When a fox taunted a lioness with never bearing more than one cub at a time, "Yes, one cub," she retorted, "but a lion!"²⁴

Animals have reason to be critical of human beings. One day as he stood beside a cottage, a famished wolf overheard an old

²⁰ *Ibid.*, No. 55.

²¹ *Ibid.*, No. 87. Cf. *Anthol. Pal.* xi, 333: (Callicter): "Rhodon (the doctor) removes leprosy and scrofula by means of drugs, but he removes (or lifts, *αἴρει*) everything else even without drugs."

²² *Ibid.*, No. 249.

²³ *Ibid.*, No. 133.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, No. 194.

nurse scold a crying child with the words: "Stop crying, or else I'll throw you to the wolf this instant." Thinking she really meant what she said, the wolf waited long; but when evening had fallen he heard the woman this time soothing the child and saying: "If the wolf comes here, my child, we'll kill him." On hearing this, the wolf set off, saying: "This is a place where they say one thing and do another."²⁵

"The fable," says G. K. Chesterton, "must not allow for what Balzac called 'the revolt of a sheep'"; yet the sheep may of course upbraid the unskilful shearer: "If it is my wool you are after, don't clip so close; if it is my flesh you desire, slay me once and for all and rid me of this gradual torture."²⁶

Similarly the ass, usually portrayed as the type of stupidity, may at times outwit the wolf. Once, while pretending to have a thorn in his foot, the ass begged the wolf to pull it out with his teeth,—"lest," he added, "when you eat me, it should stick in your throat." But while the wolf was acting as doctor, the ass kicked him on the mouth, breaking his teeth; then he galloped off.²⁷

Aetiological tales are to be found among the Aesopic fables as well as in the other derived collections. The tortoise got her shell through the anger of Zeus because she alone had failed to attend his marriage feast. Next day, on being asked the reason, the tortoise replied: "There's no place like home," or, more literally, "One's own home is ever best."²⁸ Thereupon Zeus in his indignation condemned her from that time forth to carry her home upon her back wherever she went.²⁹

²⁵ *Ibid.*, No. 223.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, No. 321.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, No. 281.

²⁸ *οἶκος φίλος, οἶκος δρυστός.* The first two words are quoted by Cicero in his *Letters* (*Ad Att.* xv, 16) as a proverbial phrase like "Home, Sweet Home"; and nowhere else than in the Aesopic fable is the *dictum* preserved in its full form. Its metrical character is obvious: as the end of a dactylic hexameter, the phrase suggests Hesiod, but the nearest equivalent in the extant Hesiod appears to be *οἴκοι βιδύτεροι εἰναι, ἐπει βλαβερὸν τὸ θηρεῦν* (*Works and Days* 365). The words *οἶκος δρυστός* close a hexameter line in an epigram by Metrodorus (*Anth. Pal.* ix, 360, 5 *οἶκος δρυστός | θεστεραί*). For the sentiment, cf. Sophocles, *Frag.* 934 (Pearson), with the editor's note, which cites Euripides, *Frag.* 30, 793, as well as the other proverb *οἶκοι γενοῖμην*, the ancient equivalent of "Take me 'ome."

²⁹ *Ibid.*, No. 125. So the snail is the House-carrier (*Φερέοκος*) in Hesiod, *Works and Days* 571.

One of the many guests who brought presents at the wedding of Zeus was, we are told, the serpent; but when Zeus beheld her crawling up with a rose in her mouth, he refused to receive the gift. The favors of the wicked are to be feared.³⁰

To return to the aetiological tales, we find an elaborate example in the "Bat, the Bramble, and the Seagull." To their trade partnership, the bat contributed borrowed money, the bramble cloth, the seagull a quantity of copper. After losing all in a storm, the seagull ever looks for copper to be cast up on the beach; the bat, in dread of her creditors, shuns the daylight; the bramble catches the clothes of passersby, seeking to recognize her lost materials.³¹

In another natural history fable we meet the wolf-cub reared by a shepherd among his dogs and making the most of both lives (*qua* wolf and *qua* dog).³²

Almost all the fables treat of persons or animals; one exception is "The Lamp." Drunken with oil and gleaming brightly, a lamp boasted that it gave more light than the sun himself. Just then a breath of wind came whistling past and at once quenched the lamp. Relighting it, some one called: "Shine, lamp, and be silent; the light of the stars never fails."³³

The later history of the Fable does not concern us here; yet it is curious that, of the two most famous writers in this style, Phaedrus who was a Greek, or rather a Thracian, freedman in the household of Augustus, wrote in Latin verse, while about a century later Babrius, who was a Roman, wrote his fables in Greek verse.³⁴ Phaedrus used to be much read in English schools; and this gives us a final argument to support the introduction of the Greek Aesopic fables into the present curriculum.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, No. 122. ³¹ *Ibid.*, No. 250.

³² *Ibid.*, No. 314.

³³ *Ibid.*, No. 232.

³⁴ For the fabulist of Roman literature see J. Wight Duff, *A Literary History of Rome in the Silver Age* (1927), 133–154 on "Phaedrus and Fable"; and for the early date assigned above to Babrius see *The Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, x, No. 1249. This is a papyrus fragment of Babrius dated in the second century; and the editors, Grenfell and Hunt, argue that the Fables of Babrius belong to about 100 A.D.

No mention has been made above of a much later Roman fabulist, Avianus, who wrote in elegiac verse: the fables of Avianus are now conveniently accessible in J. Wright Duff and Arnold Duff, *Minor Latin Poets* (Loeb Classical Library): London, William Heinemann; Cambridge, Harvard University Press (1934), 669–749.

If a publisher should be enterprising enough to bring out a book of *Aesopi Fabellae* or *Selections from Aesop*³⁵ for school use, it would induce many to stray along this bypath of Greek literature. Even without waiting for such a school text, it may be suggested that teachers should make their own selections from Chambry's edition. They will find that the apologue has not lost its power to hold the interest and attention of their pupils. To quote again from the epigram of Agathias,³⁶ "Harsh admonition is to be avoided, but the sweetness of Samian Aesop's fables makes a pretty bait."

³⁵ A wealth of good illustrations awaits such a book. One who writes from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, is not likely to overlook the charming woodcuts by Thomas Bewick, of this city. It is interesting to recall, too, that the fringes of the Bayeux Tapestry are adorned with pictures from several fables. See further G. Thiele, *Der illustrierte lateinische Aesop* (1905), and for an illustrated Greek manuscript cf. Hausrath in Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-Encyclopädie*, s.v. "Fabel," col. 1735.

³⁶ *Greek Anth.*, App. Plan, No. 332.

Notes

[All contributions in the form of notes for this department should be sent directly to Roy C. Flickinger, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.]

HOMERIC HEROES AND FISH

Some years ago I was struck by the fact that the streams of western Asia Minor were said to abound in fish the flesh of which was very poor food, and I then published in this Journal, XII (1917), 328–330, a note in which it was assumed that the Homeric distaste for fish might have been due to the conditions surrounding the place of the poet's birth. Since that article was written there has been a mass of literature on that and kindred matters. Professor H. N. Couch has made a learned summary and given an excellent discussion of the whole matter in this Journal, XXXI (1936), 303–314. It is clear to me now that something wider than Homer and the streams near Smyrna is involved, since the belief that fish as food is beneath the dignity of warriors is frequently found and has been noted by others.

Lawrence of Arabia has written a book to narrate and to justify his part in the World War, a book he has named *Seven Pillars Of Wisdom*. In this way he says (p. 161) that one Arab chief accused another of eating fish; then the author adds that the upland Arabs are disgraced by tasting "the mean foods, chickens, eggs, and fish." He explains that some Arabs relish fish and that others when offered it protested and said "we abandon it and take refuge in God." Here it can scarcely be a question of the quality of the fish, but a belief that fish are mean and unworthy of a warrior. Eggs and poultry, especially chickens, are similarly regarded. Here the Arab belief is remarkably like that of Homer. No one in Homer is ever said to have eaten an egg, and it is one of the marvels of the Homeric vocabulary that it has no word for egg. Chickens seem to have been late in coming into Greece; they are not

mentioned in Homer and do not appear in Greek literature before the contact with Persia. Other forms of poultry are named by Homer; yet there is no hint that they were esteemed as food. In modern times in rural regions when a stranger arrives unexpectedly a chicken regularly supplies the meal, but in the *Odyssey* when Eumeus is surprised by a visitor it is a pig that was killed. The companions of Odysseus on the Island of the Sun turned to birds and fish for food, but the poet says in their defense that they were suffering from hunger.

Evidently eggs were never eaten by the Homeric heroes, fish and birds only in the face of starvation. They had the same feeling that continues even now among the conservative dwellers in upland Arabia.

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THE WITHERED PALM TREES IN THE *ANABASIS*

Xenophon, in the *Anabasis* II, 3, tells that the soldiers on the return from Babylonia ate the brains of the palm tree and he adds that the trees from which the brains were taken wholly withered and died. There has been a certain doubt concerning the part of the tree eaten; Liddell and Scott in the editions before the present revision say that it was the pith of the palm. Mark Twain in his book, *Following The Equator* II, 325 (Harper edition), writes that in the island Mauritius, scene of *Paul and Virginia*, he had "another dish, called *palmiste*, it is like raw turnip shavings and tastes like green almonds, it is very delicate and good. It costs the life of the palm tree twelve to twenty years old, for it is the pith." Here is a modern illustration of the very thing mentioned by Xenophon, but Mark Twain was mistaken as to the part of the tree which he ate.

The life of a palm tree is in the growth at the top; this growth at the top is of very great size and is much like a huge artichoke, but with much less comparative waste.

A great industry has grown up in the tropical French islands in preparing "hearts of palm" for the world trade in delicate and

costly foods. Natives climb the trees and cut out the tops of the palms, and nothing is left but a bare stalk. The amount of food furnished by a single tree is surprisingly great.

This is very like the most delicate part of an artichoke and no more likely than the artichoke to cause headaches or to make one ill. No doubt the Greek soldiers had long been on scant and poor rations, so that when they were offered this most palatable and delicate food they could not be temperate and consequently paid for their excess by a terrible headache.

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AMOIBAIA ΝΕΜΕΣΙΣ

The lines, which Mr. W. A. Ellis in CLASSICAL JOURNAL, XXX (1936), 492 confesses with engaging frankness that he could not find, are verses 3-6 of *Anthologia Palatina* x, 123. I would not have the chance reader imagine that they are Lord Morley's.

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Book Reviews

[Review copies of classical books should be sent to the Editorial Office of the JOURNAL at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. Such works will always be listed in the department of Recent Books, and those which seem most important to the readers of the JOURNAL will also be reviewed in this department. The editor-in-chief reserves the right of appointing reviewers.]

WARNER FITE, *The Platonic Legend*: New York, Charles Scribner's Sons (1934). Pp. viii+331. \$2.50.

The motive of this book is the author's personal dislike of Plato (264), though he brands Taylor and Shorey as uncritical for liking him (17, n. 6). "Socrates was a flatterer and a snob" (101), a social climber (273), and no martyr (112). Plato and he belonged to a supercilious clique of moral degenerates (173 *et passim*), Plato representing the lowest point in Greek literature as to respect for marriage (65). Plato was childish (29, 40), a futile egotist and disappointed politician (291f.), with merely calculating and prudential morality (194; but cf. *Crito* 49B), rather than an idealist, and in no sense a literary artist (ch. xii). He had slight mathematical attainment (231; M. Cantor, *Geschichte der Mathematik*, gives him twenty pages), but that little enough to spoil his thinking (ch. xi). He had two morbid obsessions, mathematics (245) and pederasty (171). And yet this Plato "is probably the purest representative of that intellectual quality which was characteristically Greek" in the "greatest of the periods of enlightenment" which marked "the birth of the European mind." (114)

On page 4 Professor Fite objects that Plato's disciples regard him as too entirely spiritual, but complains on page 199 that he is not spiritual enough. On page 318 it is objected that "no poignant personal experience, much less the Christian's 'religious experience,' escapes their well-bred lips." But on page 131 Plato's experience with the Thirty is likened to that of St. Paul on the

road to Damascus; and the 'great light' which Paul then saw might be compared to the phrasing in epistle VII (which Fite counts genuine), that after certain visions and perceptions "understanding burst into light (344B)," and the beatific vision after long communion "suddenly as light kindled by a leaping spark is brought to birth (341D)."

We are told on pages 86 f. that for the citizen to be controlled through his own will and the law to be an expression of his personality was a refinement "not dreamed of by Plato." But on page 46 we read that his chief purpose was to "formulate not so much a code of laws . . . as a code of moral sentiment to furnish a basis for law." One wonders what else was the purpose of the emphasis on education in the *Republic* and especially of such protreptic discourses as the preambles to the *Laws* (722D-723D).

"Modern democracy stood for the human rights of servants (93)." "Of individuality . . . and much less of any aspect of 'democracy' he has not the slightest appreciation (318; cf. 185)." Rich and poor alike might listen to Socrates (*Apol.* 33B), whose close friend Chaerephon seceded and returned with the Democracy (*Apol.* 21A), and the lower class men were said to be nearer knowledge than their social betters (*Apol.* 22A). From the *Laws*: The city is to be a melting-pot (773B). Many slaves are better than brothers or sons (776D). One should choose to serve well rather than to command well (762E; cf. 729D). A master or mistress should be the first to rise rather than to be awakened by servants (807E-808A). A man's character is best tested by his attitude toward his slaves and the weak generally (777D). In the *Protagoras* myth it is decided that all rather than part shall have the prerequisites of the political art (322D). The *Gorgias* and *Republic* vigorously deny that justice is merely an unfair result of a conspiracy of the weak.

"The right of free speech . . . is one of the modern 'rights of man,' of which the Greeks knew nothing (107)." Why the word *ταρρησία*, and what of the *Knights* of Aristophanes and the parabases of the comedies generally?

Professor Fite is amused (21, n. 7) because an English economist thought he found free trade in Plato. "No one in the city shall pay any tariff on exports and imports (*Laws* 847B)."

In *Laws* 636c, 837 "Plato is occupied exclusively with the question of boy-love (45)." 636c reads: "Whether such matters be referred to lightly or seriously, one must bear in mind that, for the female nature and that of the male coming into a communion of procreation, the pleasure in this seems to have been given duly according to nature, but that of males with males or females with females to be contrary to nature and pre-eminently an act of audacity by reason of incontinence."

On page 56 he complains, "There is no suggestion (in *Rep.* 458d) that the flood (of sexual unions of boys and girls) can be dammed." But on page 47 he had agreed that old Plato's severe restrictions of the young would cause them to lead the life of the damned.

In his complaint of the treatment of women Fite makes much (65 f.) of the escorting away of Xanthippe in the *Phaedo* during her hysterical outburst (60A), unaware apparently that she doubtless returned at the end of the discussion and talked with Socrates (116B). After all, Mary the mother of Jesus was not at the Last Supper. Fite notes Socrates' courtesy to the jailer (116D) by contrast, but overlooks his bathing to save the women the trouble of bathing a corpse (115A).

In the *Apology* "Socrates . . . asserts his own right to teach (107)." "I never became the teacher of anyone (*Apol.* 33A)." The modern reader regards Socrates as a 'professional busybody.' "But it does not occur to (him) to offer any excuse for impertinence (83)." He called himself a busybody (*πολυτραγμονῶ*, *Apol.* 31c) and said that he perceived with distress and concern that he was making himself obnoxious, but the oracle was his "excuse." (*Apol.* 21E) "Evidently he was surprised and angered by the verdict of 'guilty.'" (p. 109) "To my not being disturbed at this which has happened, your voting against me, many other considerations contribute and the fact that the outcome was not unexpected (*Apol.* 35E-36A)."

On page 3, note 6 the author opposes Shorey's claim of the unity of Plato's thought, but on pages 39 and 258 complains that it is too unified and static. He rates Plato as a novelist (282), but objects on moral (68) and aesthetic (285) grounds to Socrates' playing with Phaedo's locks apropos of their being cut in mourning (89A B);

though that, as Shorey used to say, is the sort of incidental detail which constitutes the "novel" element in Plato's style.

Fite says on pages 30, 111, 121 and 131 f. that Plato's uncle Charmides was one of the Thirty. This is not true; see Xenophon, *Hellenica* II, 3, 2 (the *locus classicus*) and cf. *ibid.*, II, 4, 19. He misquotes Shorey on page 11, making him say of the *Republic* what he mentioned as a general Greek feeling. He mistakenly says on page 13, note 19 that at the end of the *Philebus* Plato has forgotten one of his own categories of two pages before. The pleasure Plato names in 67B is still pure pleasure as in 66C; but he now says he will not put this pleasure first in his list, though animals put their kind of pleasure first in their list. At the top of page 210 he says that Plato allows, for instance, no one but a cook the right to an opinion on the taste of food. But his translation at the foot of the preceding page shows that the cook will know best *in advance* how the food *will* taste, the layman will know only after he eats it. After classing himself as "an outsider" as to the Greek language, he corrects Jowett on pp. 31 f. and Bury on page 44. Greek words in English transliteration are misspelled on pages 14, 26, 29, 81, 85, 107, 132, 160, 178, 205 and 305.

There is a curious alternation of subject matter in the order of the chapters: II against Plato's aristocracy, III against his sex-ideas, IV-VII against his aristocracy again, VIII against his sex standards again, IX-XI against his mathematical attitude, XII against his art, with a dash of sex, XIII against aristocracy and sex both.

In spite of all I have said, the book has merit as a vigorous, reckless tract to offset any chauvinistic elevation of Plato to an impossible perfection. But it is far overbalanced in the other direction, and unfair as addressed to general readers who cannot check misstatements. If Professor Fite had said less he would have said more. I cannot help thinking that, if Plato for Socrates, Shorey for both (as I for all three) felt a certain *pietas*, at worst it was a generous fault. Of such a fault the author of this book can be wholly exonerated.

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Memoirs of the Academy in Rome, Vol. XII: New York, American Academy in Rome, 101 Park Avenue (1935). Pp. 184, with 17 plates.

The volumes of this series are a welcome addition to any classical collection, whether of the individual or of an institution. Given, as in the present instance, articles based on careful investigation and reaching judiciously guarded conclusions, there remains little for a reviewer to do except to give some idea of the contents and significance of the several contributions, for which indeed the limits of a review scarcely offer adequate opportunity.

The leading article "The Origins of the *Insulae* at Ostia" (7-66; Plates 1-3) is by Philip Harsh. This elaborate study, illustrated by twenty drawings, is in keeping with present day interest in Ostia, which, owing to extensive excavations conducted there in recent years, and still in progress, is one of the most important archaeological sites in Italy.

Even the casual observer notices that the private houses of Ostia are different from those at Pompeii. Harsh's problem is to determine whether the houses at Ostia are an evolved form of the old Italic house, with atrium and peristyle, or are structures of an entirely different origin. Earlier investigators have observed at Pompeii a foreshadowing of the later evolution of the house at Ostia and in Rome, in which the well of light formed between the impluvium and compluvium of the *domus Pompeiana* is in the Ostia house enlarged into the area of a cortile, while the portion of the atrium surrounding the impluvium is narrowed into a simple corridor on three sides and on the fourth is replaced by a line of doorways. It has been suggested also that the simple utilitarian type of house, having no atrium but rows of independent shops and outer staircases, a type known to have existed in Italy as early as 4 B.C., may have found expression at Ostia.

But in fact there are three types of houses at Ostia, with cortile and corridors, with open cortile, and without cortile. Harsh in search for parallels examines and discusses ten of the "transitional houses at Pompeii, houses found at different places in Greece, in North Africa, Sicily, Southern Italy, and in Rome. His conclusions

as to *insulae* with cortile and corridor are: their most characteristic features are found in combination in Greek houses; such *insulae* were widespread in North Africa, are found at Pompeii, and several examples occur in Rome. As to the type with open cortile, it is simple, was common in the ancient world, and it is futile to attempt to discover its origin. Coming to the third type, it is probable that the shop-house exerted great influence on the *insulae*, and it may have been the direct ancestor of the type without cortile.

"The Regia" (67-88; Plates 4-8), by Frank E. Brown, tells of an attempt to date the visible remains of this building and to give an idea of the form and construction of the whole of which they are a part. To do this he studies minutely the building's two distinct parts, a southern trapezoidal roofed area, and a northern polygonal one in large part open to the sky. Tenney Frank (*Roman Buildings of the Republic*, 81-86) assigned what he considered the earliest foundation walls to the regal period. Brown finds nothing in the actual remains to lead one to presuppose an origin earlier than 350 B.C. He suggests also that these foundations do not represent the earliest Regia; that at least two periods of building precede the earliest visible *cappellaccio* foundation; that is, the south building as a single original unit, and the addition to it of the north area. Our author's long and tedious discussion, with its frequent introduction of measurements, would have gained greatly in clearness and effectiveness if he had here and there reviewed his steps or had somewhere summarized his conclusions.

Agnes Kirsopp Lake is the author of an interesting study "The Archaeological Evidence for the Tuscan Temple" (89-149; Plates 9 and 10). This type of early temple in Italy is described by Vitruvius (iv, 7) as having a three-division *cella*, and he gives the formula for it as that of a temple whose breadth is to its length as 5:6, whose side *cellae* (or substitute *alae*) in width are to the width of the central *cella* as 3:4, and the length of whose *pronaos* and *cella* alike are to the total length as 1:2. Miss Lake, without using Vitruvius' formula as an aid in the reconstruction, made a study of seven temples of the genuine triple-*cella* type, and of three in which the side divisions of Vitruvius' three-division *cella* are re-

placed by *alae* (probably colonnades with a small room at the end), which she calls the "Italic plan." A table appended to her study giving the proportions of each temple examined shows that while in many cases there is approximation to the terms of Vitruvius' formula, they are never exactly fulfilled. Miss Lake concludes: "We are not justified, therefore, in using the formula, as has often been done in the past, to complete the reconstruction of a partially preserved temple."

In the article "The House of Marcus Loreius Tiburtinus at Pompeii" (151-153; Plates 11-13) the restoration was made by Thomas D. Price and the text is provided by A. W. Van Buren. The remarkable features of this house and its grounds, excavated in 1918-1921, have made them an object of unusual and sustained interest. The area occupied, nearly a city block, offered facilities for elaborate landscaping. Furthermore the ground sloping from front to back permitted the effective use of the city's perennial water supply, first on the higher level with a fountain at the east end and its axial channel or *euripus*, and again on the lower level in a great north-south *euripus*. The lines of the spacious open-air area with the great *euripus* were accentuated by rows of large trees and smaller shrubs and pergolas. The products of the sculptor's and painter's arts enhanced these effects for the owners, some of whom at least were devoted to the cult of Isis and to the pursuit of poetry.

The volume concludes with a contribution by Dorothy M. Schullian, "The Excerpts of Heiric, *Ex Libris Valerii Maximi Memorabilium Dictorum Vel Factorum*" (155-184; Plates 14-17). These excerpts compiled by Heiric of Auxerre represent all nine books of Valerius' work and make up 666 lines of text. The material is important for the critical activity of Luperus of Ferrières and his relation to the text of Valerius. Only scattered sections of the excerpts preserved in an incomplete manuscript have hitherto been printed. For the reconstruction of the text Miss Schullian studied nine MSS, whose provenience and character she describes.

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G. C. RICHARDS, *Cicero, A Study*: Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company (1935). Pp. x+298. \$3.00.

The subtitle of this volume, "The Fall of a Republic" indicates where the particular stress is laid by the author in reviewing the biographical data of Cicero. Dr. Richards is, we understand, Canon of Durham Cathedral and Professor of Greek and Classical Literature in the University of Durham. His present volume reminds one not a little of the quiet, sequestered life of the cathedral towns portrayed by Hugh Walpole. The churchmen of these towns collect objects of art, are ardent fishermen, or write about their favorite characters in literature and public life. Dr. Richards has performed such a labor of love for one of his deep interests, Cicero. Unfortunately, however, he has permitted the manuscript to lie too long in the making or else has been unduly hurried in its composition. At any rate, there are numerous lapses in clarity, some even from literary perfection and several in his historical data. Dr. Richards also at times departs from a strict biographical sequence by bringing forward matters which should and very properly could come much later. He has a tendency to strive for so called popular appeal in his analogies, with poor results in convincing the more thoughtful reader. Again, on page 26, when he speaks of Cicero's approaching marriage to Terentia in 77 B.C., he says, "The Terentian family had certainly held high office: one was a tribune in 54 B.C." Such chronological legerdemain is difficult to follow.

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Hints for Teachers

[Edited by Dorothy M. Bell, Berkeley Institute, 181 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, New York. The aims of this department are threefold: to assist the inexperienced teacher of Latin, to help the experienced teacher keep in touch with matters of interest to the professional world, and to serve as a receiving center and distributing point for questions and contributions on teaching problems. Questions will be answered by mail or in the pages of this department. Contributions in the form of short paragraphs dealing with projects, tests, interest devices, methods, and material are requested. Anything intended for publication should be typed on stationery of regular size. All correspondence should be addressed to the editor of this department.]

A Roman Calendar

MENSIS DECEMBER (from *decem*)

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1 KALENDAE DECEMBRES | Neptuno Pietati ad Circum Maximum. |
| | 167 b.c. Cn. Octavius triumphed over Perseus and the Macedonians. |
| 2 A.D. IV NON. DEC. | 63 b.c. Late at night Cicero's men, led by Pomptinus and Flaccus, laid an ambush for the Gallic envoys and Volturcius at the Mulvian bridge. |
| 3 A.D. III NON. DEC. | Sacra Bonae Deae. Attended only by women, this ceremony was held, not in the goddess' temple, but in the home of a consul or praetor. In 63 b.c. the rites were celebrated in Cicero's home. Clodius' attempt to witness the celebration in Caesar's home in 62 b.c. resulted in a public scandal when he was recognized in spite of his disguise. |
| | 117 b.c. Q. Marcius Rex triumphed over the Ligurians. |
| | 63 b.c. About 3:00 A.M. the Gallic envoys and Volturcius were seized and brought to Cicero. The city ringleaders were arrested and admitted their guilt before the Senate, which hailed Cicero as " <i>Pater Patriae</i> ." That afternoon Cicero delivered the <i>Third Oration Against Catiline</i> before the people in the Forum. |

4 PRIDIE NON. DEC.

32(?) b.c. L. Cornificius triumphed over the Africans.

5 NONAE DECEMBRES

63 b.c. A certain Tarquinius offered the Senate information concerning the conspiracy of Catiline in return for immunity. When his statements implicated Crassus, later one of the triumvirs, the Senate refused to believe him and had him arrested. Before adjourning, the Senate voted rewards to the Allobroges and Volturcius.

6 A.D. VIII ID. DEC.

Faunalia Rustica. Worshiped from early times by the farmers, Faunus was not introduced into the city of Rome until 196 b.c., when the aediles built him a temple with money received in fines from defaulting holders of public lands. The festival is described by Horace in *Odes III, 18*.

7 A.D. VII ID. DEC.

63 b.c. The Senate met in the Temple of Concord to determine the punishment of the Catilinarian conspirators. Caesar proposed life imprisonment, but Cicero demanded the death penalty in his *Fourth Oration Against Catiline*. The Senate concurred with Cicero, and the arrested ringleaders were immediately executed in the Tullianum.

8 A.D. VI ID. DEC.

50 b.c. Cicero was at Aeculanum near Beneventum on his way back to Rome from Cilicia.

43 b.c. Cicero was beheaded by Antony's soldiers on his estate at Formiae.

Tiberino in insula.

122 b.c. L. Aurelius Orestes triumphed over the Sardinians.

65 b.c. Horace was born at Venusia.

The Tribunes took office.

Agonia.

Septimontium. A sacrifice was made on the Palatine. No carts or other vehicles drawn by beasts of burden were allowed in the city on this day.

50 b.c. Cicero had a two-hour conference with Pompey over the political situation.

9 A.D. V ID. DEC.

10 A.D. IV ID. DEC.

11 A.D. III ID. DEC.

- 12 PRIDIE ID. DEC. A.D. 361. Julian entered Constantinople as emperor.
- 13 IDUS DECEMBRES **Conso in Aventino.** The day was sacred to Consus, god of the stored-up harvest, whose festivals occurred on August 21 and December 15.
- 14 A.D. XIX KAL. DEC. 272 b.c. L. Papirius Cursor triumphed over the Tarentines, Lucanians, Samnites, and Bruttiens.
- 15 A.D. XVIII KAL. DEC. **Telluri et Cereri in Carinis.**
- 16 A.D. XVII KAL. JAN. 278 b.c. C. Fabricius Luscinus triumphed over the Lucanians, Samnites, Tarentines, and Bruttiens.
- 17 A.D. XVI KAL. JAN. 45 b.c. Q. Pedius triumphed over the Spaniards.
- 18 A.D. XV KAL. JAN. **Consualia.** The winter corn stores were inspected.
- 19 A.D. XIV KAL. JAN. A.D. 37. Nero was born at Antium.
- 20 A.D. XIII KAL. JAN. 191 b.c. M. Fulvius Nobilior triumphed over the Spaniards.
- 21 A.D. XII KAL. JAN. **Saturnalia.** This was the original day and, in a strictly religious sense, the only day of the festival. A public sacrifice was performed at the temple of Saturn. A public feast followed, after which, as the feasters rose to leave, they shouted, "*Io Saturnalia.*"
- This and the following day were general holidays in connection with the Saturnalia. There were family sacrifices, calls on friends, congratulations, games, and presentations of gifts. At the feast slaves were waited on by their masters
- Opalia.** The ritual was performed *ad forum* and witnessed only by the Vestal Virgins and a state priest.
- 51 b.c. Pindennissus (Asia Minor) was captured by Cicero.
- 47 b.c. Caesar arrived at Lilybaeum in Sicily on his way to Africa and Thapsus.
- 44 b.c. Cicero delivered the *Third Philippic* before the Senate, and the *Fourth Philippic* before the people assembled in the Forum.
- Divalia.** This was the central day of the celebration of the winter solstice.

- 22 A.D. XI KAL. IAN. 187 b.c. M. Fulvius Nobilior triumphed over the Aetolians and Cephallenians.
Laribus permarinis in porticu Minucia.
- 23 A.D. X KAL. IAN. A.D. 69. Vitellius was brutally put to death in Rome by his soldiers.
- 24 A.D. IX KAL. IAN. **Larentalia.** Funeral rights were performed at the grave of Larentia in the Velabrum, a survival, perhaps, of the feast of the dead of the old Rome on the Palatine.
- 25 A.D. VIII KAL. IAN. 5 b.c. Galba was born near Terracina.
- 26 A.D. VII KAL. IAN. 164 b.c. The Temple of the Hebrews at Jerusalem was rededicated.
- 27 A.D. VI KAL. IAN. 89 b.c. Cn. Pompeius Strabo triumphed over the Asculanian Picentes.
- 28 A.D. V KAL. IAN. 50 b.c. Cicero had a second, longer, and, this time, secret conference with Pompey.
- 29 A.D. IV KAL. IAN. 71 b.c. Pompey triumphed over the Spaniards.
- 30 A.D. III KAL. IAN. 47 b.c. Caesar landed near Hadrumetum in Africa.
- 31 PRIDIE KAL. IAN. 43 b.c. L. Munatius Plancus triumphed over the Gauls.
- Early in December 40 b.c. Titus was born.
- During December 51 b.c. Leaving Mark Antony in charge of his winter quarters at Bibracte, Caesar with a force of cavalry swooped down upon and defeated the Bituriges, who had risen against the legion stationed there.
- 45 b.c. The consul Q. Fabius Maximus died.
- 43 b.c. M. Aemilius Lepidus triumphed over the Spaniards.
- A.D. 192. Commodus was murdered in Rome.
- Cicero completed the third book of his *De Officiis*.
- 218 b.c. Hannibal defeated the Romans at the Trebia.
- 87 b.c. Rome was in the clutches of Marius and Cinna. Catulus, finding himself among the proscribed, committed suicide and his body was cremated in the Forum.
- A.D. 34. Persius was born at Volaterrae in Etruria.

Making the *Gallic Wars* More Real

An excellent and effective device for making the story of the *Gallic Wars* live for the students of Caesar is to encourage members of the class to retell the story of a specific campaign. Greater understanding and sympathy may be secured if the story is told from the viewpoint of a particular individual who participated in the campaign.

Ruth Sitorius, of Lexington High School, Lexington, Nebraska, has recently sent in three such tales as retold by her pupils. One chose to tell the story as a narrative, another in a poem, the third in the form of notes written day by day in a Helvetian girl's diary. Other possibilities are the use of the play or dialogue, character sketches, debates, a series of drawings by one pupil, or by several members of the class.

Activities for Attaining Certain Ultimate Aims

Two of the most important ultimate objectives commonly regarded as valid for the teaching of Latin are: (1) increased ability to understand the exact meaning of English words derived directly or indirectly from Latin; and (2) the development of the habit of, and skill in, discovering identical elements in different situations and experiences, and of making true generalizations on the basis of these discoveries.

Various activities directed toward the attainment of these objectives in the first year, as suggested by various teachers, are listed below:

OBJECTIVE I

1. The pupils are given practice in solving the meaning of unfamiliar English words on the basis of related known Latin words.
2. The pupil finds one or more English words derived from each of a given list of Latin words being studied.
3. The pupil finds as many English derivatives as possible for a given Latin word; e.g., *duco*.
4. The pupil finds in a given Latin passage a Latin word with which each of an assigned list of fairly familiar English words is connected by derivation and explains the connection in form and meaning.
5. The teacher illustrates the meaning of Latin prepositions as they are being learned by comparing them with English prefixes in English derivatives; e.g., *de*- in *descend*.

6. The teacher as occasion offers gives examples of technical terms of Latin origin used in other school subjects and pupils are encouraged to bring in other such words for discussion if they suspect them to be of Latin origin.
7. The pupil underscores the words on the page of an English dictionary using red ink for words of Latin origin and black ink for words of non-Latin origin.
8. The pupil underscores the Latin-derived words of a selected English paragraph; e.g., the Preamble to the Constitution.
9. The teacher calls the pupil's attention to one or more English words derived from a given Latin word being studied and traces the development of meaning, where this is necessary; e.g., incipient, cardinal, canary.
10. The pupils list in parallel columns English derivatives from the various participial stems; e.g., reverent, reverend; recipient; reception; intermittent; intermission.
11. The pupil underscores Latin-derived words in a paragraph copied from a science or mathematics textbook.
12. The pupil is encouraged in sight reading to try to determine the meaning of an unfamiliar Latin word from its etymological relation to known Latin or English words; e.g., *capiō* from *capture*.
13. The pupil makes a poster illustrating the relation between a given Latin root and its English derivatives; e.g., the trunk of a tree and its branches.
14. The pupils participate in a vocabulary "spell-down" in which the pupil must respond to a pronounced English word with a related Latin word in the first vocabulary form or vice versa.
15. The pupil is encouraged to keep a derivative notebook showing English derivatives from the more important Latin prefixes, roots, and suffixes.

OBJECTIVE II

1. The pupil discovers the identical elements in a new Latin word as they appear in a familiar English (or Latin) word suggested by the teacher.
2. The pupil finds in a given lesson vocabulary or in a given Latin passage a Latin word with which each of an assigned list of English or Latin words is connected by derivation.
3. The pupil in an assigned exercise or in his general reading discovers the meaning of an unfamiliar English word on the basis of its etymological relation to a familiar Latin word.
4. The pupil discovers identical elements in English and Latin grammar.
5. The pupil identifies a new Latin form or construction on the basis of its similarity to a known Latin (or English) form or construction.
6. The pupil applies the related principle of Latin grammar to the correction of an error in oral or written English used in the class.
7. The pupil discovers identical elements in Roman and modern governmental or social institutions.

8. The pupils discuss in class modern political, social, or economic problems endeavoring to connect them with similar problems in the experience of the Roman people.
9. The pupil is encouraged to report to the class any passage in English prose or verse which he thinks resembles the Latin passage being studied.
10. The pupil is encouraged to report to the class personal experiences which reminded him of situations or episodes in the Latin passages he has read.
11. The pupils under the teacher's guidance are led to see the value of the wide application of this habit and skill in life situations.

Five Small Books

Latin teachers will be interested in five small books on sale for ten cents each in the book departments of the Woolworth Stores. The most valuable for a teacher of Caesar is *The Story of Prehistoric and Roman Britain Told in Pictures*, by C. W. Airne. This book contains four short discussions of the early periods of the history of Britain. Its best feature, however, is the 550 and odd illustrations of the life the Romans found in Britain and of the life the Romans themselves lived there. The book is published in Manchester, England, by Sankey, Hudson & Co. The most valuable book for the teacher of Ovid and Vergil is *Seeing Stars* by W. B. White. It illustrates how the ancients saw figures in the constellations and made up stories about these figures. This book, as well as two nature books by Julius King, is published in Cleveland, Ohio, by the Harter Publishing Company. The books by Julius King, *Wild Flowers at a Glance* and *Talking Leaves*, give the botanical names for common American flowers and trees. These books, as well as *Popular Sports, Their Origin and Development* by Frank D. Collins, published in Chicago by Rand, McNally and Company, are valuable in linking Latin with the world of today. This last book illustrates with pen drawings the history of each popular sport. In using the book, however, a Latin teacher should check the statements made in it with the *Encyclopedia Britannica* or a good manual of Greek and Roman life.

MARJORIE E. STEVENSON

HILSDALE COLLEGE

Current Events

[Edited by Clarence W. Gleason, Roxbury Latin School, Boston, Mass., and John B. Stearns, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., for territory covered by the Associations of New England and the Atlantic States; Dwight N. Robinson, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, for the Middle States east of the Mississippi River; G. A. Harrer, the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., for the Southeastern States; Alfred P. Dorjahn, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and Franklin H. Potter, the University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia., for the territory of the Association west of the Mississippi. News from the Pacific Coast may be sent to Frederic S. Dunn, University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore., or to Fred L. Farley, College of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif.

This department will present everything that is properly news of general appeal, but considerations of space compel the editors to ask that items be made as brief as possible. Whenever feasible, it is preferable to print programs of meetings which would draw an attendance from a large area as live news in advance of the date rather than as dead news after the event. In this connection it should be remembered that the December issue, e.g., appears on November fifteenth and that items must be in hand five or six weeks in advance of this date.]

Charles Knapp

The death on September 17, 1936, of Professor Charles Knapp removes an interesting figure from the roster of American classical scholars. Born in New York City on June 22, 1868, his early display of unusual talents attracted the attention of interested friends, and by their help he was enabled to prepare for Columbia College, which he entered in 1883 at the age of fifteen, thus beginning a connection with Columbia University which was to last until his death. Graduated as A.B. in 1887, he was awarded the Prize Fellowship in Classics, which he held for three years, obtaining the degree of A.M. in 1888 and of Ph.D. in 1890, with a dissertation on *Archaism in Aulus Gellius*, an exact study of the language of Gellius. In 1929 on the occasion of the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of its foundation Columbia University bestowed upon him the honorary degree of Litt.D.

About the time of his graduation a movement to provide collegiate education for women in connection with Columbia University was taking shape and Knapp, who on receipt of his Doctorate had been made Tutorial Fellow in Latin, was asked to take the work in Latin in the new organization. When this was joined to Columbia University under the name of Barnard College Knapp was made Instructor in Latin and Greek, then Adjunct Professor in 1902, and finally Professor in 1906, which chair he held until his death.

He published *Stories from Aulus Gellius* in 1895, and *Selections from Viri Romae* (with R. Arrowsmith) in 1896. He then arranged with the firm of Scott, Foresman and Co. of Chicago for an edition of Vergil for their Lake Series, and this engaged his attention for several years. It was published in 1901 and achieved a remarkable popular success. It is still in wide use at the present day. This edition, in addition to its clear and helpful commentary, was notable for its Introduction, which contained an extensive and detailed study of the language and style of Vergil. While he always retained the enthusiasm for Vergil which the preparation of this edition aroused, he began now to turn more and more to early Latin and the results of his studies in this field appeared in numerous articles in the various classical periodicals.

The need of organization for the defense of classical education, which had been under vigorous attack for many years, led to the formation of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South and the establishment of its organ, the *CLASSICAL JOURNAL*, in 1905. The same spirit, aroused in the East, brought about the Classical Association of the Middle States and Maryland (later the Atlantic States) in 1907. As the journal of this Association, the New York Latin (later Classical) Club offered its publication, *Latin Notes*; and this, somewhat enlarged under the title *Classical Weekly*, was taken over and put under the direction of Gonzalez Lodge as editor-in-chief and Charles Knapp as managing editor. On the resignation of Professor Lodge in 1913, Professor Knapp assumed his functions, and continued as managing editor until his death. These years as editor were the major achievement in his career, and in this capacity he displayed to the full those qualities of scholarship which distinguished all his work. Unfortunately the exacting nature of his duties as editor absorbed so much of his energy that he was prevented from publishing many books which his friends would have liked to receive at his hands.

As a scholar and editor his chief characteristics were perhaps his intellectual honesty and his passion for exactness. What he demanded from himself, he required from his contributors. Every article submitted for publication was scanned with meticulous thoroughness and was often the object of extended correspondence with the writer. All references had to be verified and the writer must be sure that any conclusion must be reasonable and defensible. Vague allusions were not tolerated and the editor himself often supplied references when the writer was inaccessible. Comments by the editor often appeared in footnotes, with additional references from the editor's wide study. It is needless to remark upon the great value of such editorial coöperation, even if at times the writers felt some annoyance.

These qualities of honesty combined with exactness rendered Knapp an ideal instructor of graduate students, and his willingness to spend himself with and for his students was well known. His seminars were models of method, and more than one student who found his immature efforts criticized

with what seemed to him undue harshness, came to realize with gratitude that scholarship is an exacting mistress, but one whose rewards to those that persevere are great and lasting.

As a man Knapp's conspicuous characteristic was loyalty; loyalty to his university, to his friends, to his calling, to the classics. If at times he seemed perverse and obstinate, one could always be sure that he was acting, often against his inclination, from a strict sense of duty and with fairness to all concerned. Altogether the world of scholarship is poorer by his death.

GONZALEZ LODGE

American Academy in Rome, Fellowships in Classical Studies

Fellowships in Classical Studies, probably three in number, each to run for a term of two years, beginning October 1, 1937, are to be awarded by the American Academy in Rome. Each fellow will receive free tuition and residence at the Academy, and an allowance of \$1400 a year. Opportunity is offered for extensive travel, including a trip to Greece. Every fellow is required to engage in a piece of special research and publish the results of the investigation as the Academy may direct.

The competitions are open to unmarried citizens of the United States who are not over thirty years of age. Persons who desire to compete for one of these fellowships must fill out a formal application and file it with the Executive Secretary not later than February 1, 1937. They must at the same time submit evidence of ability to read Latin, Greek, French, and German, and of attainment in Latin literature, Greek literature, Greek and Roman history, and archaeology. A knowledge of Italian is strongly recommended.

Candidates will be required without fail to present published or unpublished papers so as to indicate their fitness to undertake special work in Rome. The Academy reserves the right to withhold an award in case no candidate is considered to have reached the desired standard.

For detailed circular and application blank apply to Roscoe Guernsey, Executive Secretary, 101 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Fellowships in the American School of Classical Studies at Athens

Three fellowships, each with a stipend of \$1300, are offered for 1937-38, two in Greek archaeology and one in the language, literature, and history of ancient Greece. These fellowships are open to graduates and, under certain conditions, to other graduate students, men and women, of colleges and universities in the United States. The awards are based on the results of competitive examinations to be held February 8-10, 1937, at places convenient to the candidates. The examinations assume a degree of preparation which usually requires one or more years of graduate work. A statement of the requirements and copies of recent examination papers will be sent on request.

The primary object of the fellowships is to encourage research in some field

of Greek studies which can best be carried on in Greece. The fellowships are also intended to give to advanced students of the classics or of Greek archaeology, through organized travel in Greece, a first-hand knowledge of the land and of its more important sites and archaeological remains.

Applications, which must be made before January 1, 1937, and all inquiries for further information should be addressed to the Acting Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships, Professor C. A. Robinson, Jr., Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

Andrew Runni Anderson

Andrew Runni Anderson, Professor of Latin at Duke University, died on July 8, 1936, aged sixty. Professor Anderson was a graduate of the University of Wisconsin (1900) and obtained his Ph.D. degree at Harvard (1903). He taught at Wisconsin, Princeton, Northwestern, and Utah before going to Duke in 1929. Professor Anderson was an able scholar and teacher. His premature death is greatly to be deplored.

Cornell College (Iowa) Classical Club

During 1936-37 the club will study Roman life. Last year regular meetings were held each month at the home of Professor and Mrs. Hutchinson. The year opened with a dinner at which Professor W. S. Ebersole, of Cornell College, gave an illustrated lecture on his travels in Greece. The topics of other meetings were: "Prehistoric Greece As Seen in Crete"; "Roman Remains in Britain"; "Horace's Sabine Farm"; "Excavations at Delphi and Olympia"; "The Topography of Vergil's *Aeneid*"; "Excavations in the Agora at Athens"; "New Excavations in Rome." The club sponsored an illustrated public lecture on Horace by Professor Roy C. Flickinger, of the University of Iowa.

Pacific States, Southern Section

The Classical Association of the Pacific States, Southern Section, held its spring meeting May 9, at the University of California at Los Angeles. The president, Gordon Wilson, instructor in Latin at Norton School for Boys, Claremont, acted as host at the luncheon, and after the election of officers, the new president, Miss Dorothy Williams, teacher of Latin in Inglewood High School, presided at the afternoon session.

The luncheon program in Kerckhoff Hall included a talk by Miss Sara Talbott, Pasadena Junior College, on the subject "Honoring Horace 2000 Years After," and a talk on the topic "Traveling in Eastern Europe," by Miss Anne Edwards, Hollywood High School.

At the afternoon session in Royce Hall, Mr. Alexander Schreiner, University of California at Los Angeles, gave a program of organ music and Dr. A. P. McKinley, of the same university, read a paper on "Horace."